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Griswold Seeds



**GRISWOLD
SEED CO.**

LINCOLN, NEB.

1906



POULTRY SUPPLIES.

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GRISWOLD SEED CO.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

1906

¶ In presenting this catalogue for the season of 1906, we wish to call your attention to our improved facilities for giving our customers the best seeds and the best service.

¶ If you have bought seeds of us in the past you know that they are entirely reliable. This catalogue, however, will go to a great many persons who will be our customers for the first time. To them we want to say that we have not shown any varieties that do not possess real merit. Our field, garden, and flower seeds are all standard varieties and the best that can be had.

¶ We have not attempted to fill these pages with varieties that our experience has shown to be worthless, nor have we attempted to divert your attention to those varieties that are really good by showing a large number of others that are out of date. In our descriptions we have endeavored to be exact. Our seeds are good, and, therefore, it is not necessary for

us to exaggerate their good qualities, the plain truth is all that is necessary.

¶ For more than a year past we have tested all garden, field, and grass seed. We have a large tester built according to the plans approved by the Government Department of Agriculture. The value of tested seed to the buyer cannot be over-estimated. It is an assurance to you that the seed is full of vigorous life and vitality and that if you plant under proper conditions and follow our instructions, you will not be disappointed.

¶ We have added to this catalogue instructions as to planting and growing. These suggestions may be relied upon. In a catalogue of this kind, which is circulated all over the country, it is not possible to give instructions that will apply equally to all sections, so that when we say our instructions are reliable, we want it understood that allowance must be made for difference in climate and locality.

I was well pleased with the seeds I had from you last year.
Custer Co., Nebr. A. J. WATKINS.

We can only report favorably upon all the seeds received of you. Our "Yellow Prize" seed corn averages between 60 and 70 bushels.

We think every seed of the Bromus Inermis grew; anyway we have a fine stand, and people come from far and near to see it.

Knox Co., Nebr. W. H. BARNARD.

My Iron Age Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Cultivator bought of you several years ago is a dandy. The farm garden is a pleasure instead of a hoodoo with the help of that splendid tool.

Platte Co., Nebr. C. W. TALBITZER.

I have bought my garden seed from you for the past six years. They have always been true to name and have grown into first-class vegetables. Expect to continue purchasing garden seed from you as long as any are needed.

Yours very truly,
Richardson Co., Nebr. JOHN S. CLEAVER.

I have five acres of Brome Grass that I sowed last spring from seeds from the Griswold Seed Co. that is a fine stand.

Hamilton Co., Nebr. I. S. BYERS.

The seeds I got of you last year were all most satisfactory. Am so well pleased with your seeds and treatment that I should like some of my neighbors who buy seeds to see your catalogue.

Red Willow Co., Nebr. CHAS. A. HARTMAN.

I received the corn I ordered a short time ago and am well pleased with it.

Franklin Co., Nebr. L. E. JOHNSON.

The Early White Spine Cucumber seed that came from your house last spring grew cucumbers that when ripe weighed from 2½ to 3 pounds.

Buffalo County, Nebr. MISS C. M. VOORHEES.

I had a splendid stand of Calico Corn. I think every kernel grew. The Yellow Prize is good, too. I am well pleased with both.

Sac County, Ia. T. B. BROGAN.

I sent to you for seeds last spring; most of them did finely; I never saw flowers do better in any country than they do in this northern climate. Now I wish for a few bulbs.

Alberta, Canada. MRS. J. W. BOYNTON.

The bulbs were received October 1st, and we wish to thank you for the bulbs you gave gratis. They are very much appreciated. We will take your advice about strawberries and set them in the spring.

Gregory Co., S. D. MRS. C. J. ALEXANDER.

For several years we have secured all our seeds from your house. Our garden the past season was a great success. I do not recall a single failure. The cabbages, cucumbers, and peas were specially fine.

We could not ask for more satisfactory flower seeds. You cannot say too much in favor of the Giant Ruffled Petunias.

Lancaster Co., Neb. MRS. E. SMITH.

SHIPMENTS—All prices for vegetable and flower seed in this catalogue include postage. You do not have to send us anything but the price of the seed. It makes no difference whether you order a packet, an ounce, a quarter pound, a pound, or more.

In some instances we find it cheaper to send packages by express instead of by mail, but when we do so, we prepay the express. However, we always send by that method which will reach the customer the quickest and surest.

Customers who desire to pay their own freight or express may deduct from the list prices quoted in this catalogue 10c per lb., 10c per qt. on onion sets and corn, 15c per quart on peas and beans. When goods are sent in this way the purchaser pays the freight or express charges on receipt of seed.

IMPORTANT. We do not pay express or freight charges on pecks, bushels, and barrels, or on farm seeds, implements, poultry supplies, and similar goods.

DISCOUNTS ON GARDEN SEEDS—Six 5c packets of seeds, 25c; thirteen 5c packets of seeds, 50c; or on every order amounting to \$1.00 for seeds in packets or ounces, the purchaser may order 25c worth extra in packets or ounces FREE. Thus for every \$1.00 order you may select \$1.25 worth of seeds. For every \$2.00 order you may select \$2.50 worth of seeds, and so on.

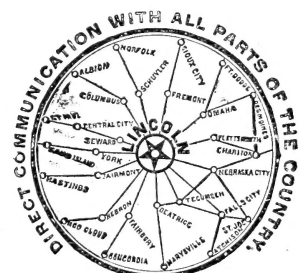
IMPORTANT. These discounts apply to packets and ounces only. You cannot take both discounts.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING—Remittances should be made by postoffice order, express money order, bank draft, express, or registered letter. Do not send your personal check. It costs us 25c to cash checks, to say nothing of the delay. If you do send checks, you must expect 25c to be deducted from the amount of the check, and we cannot fill your order until our bankers report that the check has been paid. Therefore, avoid all this needless trouble and delay in filling orders by sending money by one of the plans suggested in the preceding paragraph.

Your name and address should always be given. We frequently receive orders which we cannot fill because the sender has failed to sign his name or has omitted his postoffice address.

In order to prevent annoying delays, we want to make this request: If you have not heard from us within ten days after you mail us your order, write to us. All orders are acknowledged the same day that they are received. If your order is not acknowledged, either it has not been received or you have omitted to send your name or give us your address.

OUR CATALOGUE—We want our catalogue to be in the hand of every person who expects to buy seeds. It is sent out to a great many thousands of people. We want every copy to reach a possible customer; therefore, we will appreciate the courtesy if when you send us an order you will let us know if you are ordering for any of your neighbors. If you will give their addresses, we will be pleased to mail them catalogues. We do not want to send two or more catalogues to the same family. Therefore, if you have received more than one copy, we would ask you to let us know of the fact, giving us your name and the names of the other members of your family who received the catalogue. If you have changed your address, please notify us, giving us both the former address and the new address.



PACKETS—All packets are filled at the ounce price for seeds. Thus packets of Radishes, Beets, and similar vegetables hold 1 ounce. Carrots, Lettuce, and similar vegetables hold $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Our customers frequently write us that our packets contain twice as much seed as those obtained from other houses. Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Sarah Waller, of Pierce County, Nebraska:

"I will try to thank you for the seeds you sent me this spring. They were fine. I had enough to divide with my daughter, the packages were so large. I never had drier radishes than from that seed; and such splendid lettuce, it was fine for 2 months."

RAILROADS THAT RUN INTO LINCOLN—Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island-Frisco, North-Western, Union Pacific.

CHEAP EXPRESS RATES—The American, Adams, Pacific, and United States companies will deliver packages of seeds, bulbs, or plants from Lincoln at merchandise pound rates less 20 per cent. Ask your agent for merchandise rate to Lincoln, multiply that rate by the weight of package, deduct 20 per cent and you have the cost of express. Thus: Rate is \$1.50, package weighs 35 lbs., \$1.50 times 35 equal 52c, less 20 per cent or 10c equal 42c. No package is carried less than 35c.

FREIGHT RATES FROM LINCOLN, NEB.—Per 100 lbs. on Potatoes and Grain in less than car lots. Garden, Clover, and Grass Seeds take the same rate as Potatoes. Poultry supplies take same rate as Grain.

Grain Potatoes		Grain Potatoes		Grain Potatoes	
	\$0 \$1 \$0 39		\$0 \$1 \$0 39		\$0 \$1 \$0 20
Albany, Mo.	31	Eagle Grove, Iowa	31	Mo. Valley, Iowa	15
Albion, Neb.	17	Edgar, Neb.	26	Neleigh, Neb.	26
Alliance, Neb.	61	Enid, O. T.	70	Norfolk, Neb.	17
Atchison, Kas.	23	Fairbury, Neb.	20	North Platte, Neb.	51
Beatrice, Neb.	19	Falls City, Neb.	19	Omaha, Neb.	15
Beaver City, Neb.	46	Fremont, Neb.	15	O'Neill, Neb.	32
Belle Plaines, Iowa	31	Fort Scott, Kan.	32	Ord, Neb.	42
Benkleman, Neb.	54	Garnett, Kan.	36	Ottumwa, Iowa	31
Billings, Mont.	1 36	Goodland, Kan.	56	Peoria, Ill.	33
Blair, Neb.	15	Grand Island, Neb.	26	Pierre, S. D.	62
Boise, Idaho	1 70	Greeley Center, Neb.	39	Red Cloud, Neb.	28
Bonesteel, S. D.	42	Hastings, Neb.	26	Red Oak, Iowa	24
Booneville, Mo.	32	Helena, Mont.	1 50	Salina, Kan.	46
Broken Bow, Neb.	43	Holdrege, Neb.	41	Sargent, Neb.	44
Brush, Colo.	61	Hyroko, Colo.	61	Schuyler, Neb.	18
Burlington, Iowa	31	Hot Springs, S. D.	88	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	75
Casper, Wyo.	1 20	Humbolt, Neb.	19	Seward, Neb.	13
Central City, Neb.	24	Huron, S. D.	49	Shenandoah, Iowa	24
Chadron, Neb.	67	Hyannis, Neb.	57	Sidney, Neb.	61
Cheyenne, Wyo.	61	Kansas City, Mo.	23	Sioux City, Iowa	22
Clarinda, Iowa	25	Kearney, Neb.	33	St. Paul, Minn.	36
Cody, Wyo.	1 66	Kingfisher, O. T.	76	St. Paul, Neb.	34
Columbus, Neb.	17	LaCade, Mo.	31	Superior, Neb.	26
Concordia, Kas.	26	LaCrosse, Wis.	36	Tarkio, Mo.	25
Creston, Iowa	26	Lexington, Mo.	26	Topeka, Kan.	23
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Curtis, Neb.	48	Long Pine, Neb.	44	Valentine, Neb.	51
David City, Neb.	17	Lynx, Neb.	32	Verdigre, Neb.	27
Deadwood, S. D.	96	Madison, Wis.	36	Wahoo, Neb.	14
Denver, Colo.	61	Mankato, Minn.	36	Wichita, Kan.	53
Des Moines, Iowa	31	Marshalltown, Iowa	31	Yankton, S. D.	39
Downs, Kas.	46	McCook, Neb.	49	York, Neb.	21

You can get your approximate rate by noting the rate to some point near you as given above. Write to us for other rates.

A SPECIAL

\$1.00

OFFER

Upon request we will send with each \$1.00 order for Garden and Flower seed a sample package of one of the following varieties:

Kherson Oats
Billion Dollar Grass
Brome Grass
Meadow Fescue
Pencilaria
Speltz
Rape

KHERSON OATS

ALSO KNOWN AS

UNIVERSITY OATS No. 1



Hardy and good yielder; fine large head frequently yields 80 bushels per acre; two to three weeks earlier than common oats, and do not rust or lodge.

University Kherison Oats were brought to America in 1900 by the University of Nebraska located at Lincoln. They originally came from the Province of Kherison, Russia, where they were known as the best extra early, hardy, good yielding oats in that locality. The University of Nebraska sent out small lots to farmers all over the state and the tests proved that the oats far exceeded their highest expectations as to earliness, amount of yield, and adaptability to withstand heavy winds and not lodge.

Description: Kherison Oats when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large, spangled or full heads, which frequently contain more than 100 seeds. A good idea is obtained from the illustration, which is taken from an actual photograph. The straw is stiff and does not lodge or rust. The leaves are broad, frequently three-fourths of an inch wide. They extend to the roots and are so pliable that they stay on even through threshing. The straw makes an unusually good fodder and is eaten greedily and with profit by all kinds of stock. While the kernel is a little small, the berry, when the hull is off, is extra large. We have never found a grain so small but what it contained a well-developed seed. This is not true of large oats.

Yield: Under favorable conditions Kherison Oats have yielded as high as 112 bushels to the acre in Nebraska. At the University Experimental Sub-Station at North Platte the yield was 50 bushels to the acre, while growers around Lincoln got as high as 75 bushels per acre.

This yield was secured at the time when common oats were yielding only 12 to 25 bushels to the acre. We have handled the Kherison Oat since its adaptability to our soil and climate has been proven. We advise our customers to put in their whole field with the Kherison, for whether

the season is wet or dry, you are sure of a large crop. The demand for seeds has been almost unparalleled, but we are in a position to supply all demands. *Last year we sold over 90,000 bushels of Kherison Oats.* This immense amount went out in from 3 to 50 bushel lots to almost every state in the union, and especially Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. All these states report the yield from 10 to 30 bushels more per acre than Texas Red, Champion, and other oats.

Good in Dry Seasons: The year 1904 was an exceptionally trying one for oats on account of the small rainfall. Notwithstanding this Kherison

Oats demonstrated their superiority over all other kind. On our own ground we disced on April 2, having planted oats on well-prepared second bottom land. The season was cold and backward, but notwithstanding this, on June 18, the field was all headed out. Common oats were not yet shooting. At this time the oats stood 4 feet high, and were not lodged or rusted at all.

The field was cut June 28 and in the stack two weeks ahead of a field of common oats near by. In a good, favorable year Kherison Oats are three weeks earlier than the common oats, thus losing by two weeks the risk of hail and two weeks better chances for a crop in a dry year.

Sow on rich soil. Reports show that they do not lodge, even on bottom land. They will not give satisfaction on poor soil. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Buy direct from us and you get the pure seed—no substituting.

PRICES:

1 bushel, 75c; 5 bushels, \$3.50; 10 bushel lots, per bushel, 65c; 25 to 50 bushel lots, per bushel, 60c; over 50 bushels, 55c per bushel. These prices are sacked f. o. b. cars, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Mr. H. C. Hopper, Knox Co., Ill., under date of August 25, '05: I sowed them (Kherison Oats) $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre April 3d and cut them July 8, making 2,500 bushels for 40 acres, or 62½ bushels to acre. They made a larger yield than any other oats in the county. Other oats averaged from 40 to 53. Will sow them almost exclusively next year.

BROMUS INERMIS

Sow
20 lbs. to acre

**Grows in Dry, Semi-Arid Region, Very Resistant to Drought and Freezing.
Lengthens Season of Green Pasture.**

This grass is also known as Awnless Brome Grass, Smooth Brome Grass, and Hungarian Brome Grass. It will succeed in a greater variety of soil and in dryer locations than any other cultivated grass we know of, although it does best on good black loam, with plenty of moisture.

Nebraska Experiment Station says:

This is one of the principal grasses growing in the dry and semi-arid regions of Russia and Siberia, furnishing pasture in districts having an annual rainfall of only twelve to fifteen inches; hence it is naturally adapted to a dry climate. The grass is very resistant to the drought of summer and the cold and freezing of winter.

A valuable characteristic is its habit of starting growth very early in the spring, at least four weeks before native prairie, and continuing growth until late in the fall, thus considerably lengthening the season of green pasturage.

Brome grass spreads by means of underground rootstalks, thus making a thick, tough sod, well adapted to withstand the trampling of stock. As a hay crop, the grass usually furnishes good cuttings for two or three years, sometimes cutting three tons of cured hay per acre, after which the sod becomes so root-bound by the thick interlacing of the underground stems that the grass does not make tall enough growth for a heavy cutting of hay (this can be overcome by discing) but will furnish the best of pasture for several years thereafter. The hay crop is cut about June 15th, or when the grass is in full bloom. The hay crop is followed by a heavy aftergrowth, making a fine fall pasture.

The Land.—Brome grass probably does its best on a good black loam with plenty of moisture, but it will succeed in a greater variety of soils and drier situations than any other cultivated grass we know of.

Preparation of Land.—The soil should always be in fine tilth and well compacted. For spring sowing, a piece of fall plowing is most easily prepared and furnishes an almost ideal seed bed. If the land is plowed just preceding the sowing, it should be thoroughly worked down with disc and smoothing harrow until a fine, firm seed bed is made.

Sowing the Seed.—Sow sixteen to thirty pounds of seed broadcast per acre, as it will not feed through an ordinary grain drill. Sow the grass alone. Cover the seed by harrowing twice with smoothing harrow. If sown in the spring, the earlier the better, provided the soil is in fit condition to work. It may be necessary to clip the weeds several times during the first summer. Do not be discouraged in case you should get a thin stand, as the grass will thicken up very rapidly, after the first season.

Fall Sowing.—Fall sowing has some advantages over spring sowing whenever there is moisture enough to insure a good start for the young grass. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre before Sept. 15th, disc in on wheat or oat stubble, in this way one gets almost full use of the grass next year.

Brome Grass and Alfalfa.—We have found that a mixture of brome grass and alfalfa produces more feed than brome grass alone. For seeding, use by weight about one-fifth alfalfa seed and four-fifths brome grass seed. Both should be sown at the same time, either in the fall or spring.

Alfalfa sometimes produces bloat in cattle or sheep pastured on it. Mixed with grass this danger is greatly decreased, but not entirely removed.

"Good for Overworked Farm and Farmer"

I am satisfied that in brome grass we have the qualities that will recommend it to the overworked farm and farmer; as a pasture it is excellent, furnishing a rich, succulent grass from very early spring till late fall or winter. Brome grass will grow when the ground is not frozen. Hogs prefer it to wheat or rye in the spring; horses and cattle prefer it to any other grass. As a hay it is fine, being nearly all blades; stock relish it very much, but it requires rich land to make a big hay crop, and as it spreads by under-ground rootstalks the looser the soil the larger the growth will be.—*C. J. W. in Nebraska Farmer.*

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THEM

We have always expected big things of brome grass as a fall pasture, but we can now truthfully say that our expectations were more than realized. The immediate result was an increase of over twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth in the milk yield, and from present indications there will not be much decrease in the value of this excellent pasture until the same is snow-covered.

Grass that will yield from one to two tons per acre of the best hay, and then furnish such pasture as this, is good enough for us, and about as near raising two crops from the same ground as we ever expect to get in Dakota.—*Dakota Farmer.*

PRICES

Fancy Grade of Pure Seed—20c per pound, postpaid, 28c; 5 lb. for \$1.15; postpaid. By freight, \$1.75 bu. (14 lbs.). Write for prices on larger lots.

Choice Grade—17c per pound, postpaid, 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; postpaid. By freight, \$1.55 bu. (14 lbs.). Write for prices on larger lots.



Meadow Fescue or English Blue-Grass

Sow

15 to 30 lbs. per acre

Hardy and Very Valuable for Seed and Pasture. Starts Early in the Spring and Lasts Until November or December.

Just the Grass for Permanent Pasture or Meadow.

Meadow Fescue has come much into favor the last few years, owing to its hardy growth, especially in those portions of Kansas where the fields have been pastured Spring and Fall and a crop of seed harvested during the summer. Nebraska farmers are beginning to realize its value and more of it will be sown this year than ever before.

One of our customers sowed almost 2,000 lbs. last Fall after having given it a two years' trial. It is endorsed by the University Experiment Station of Nebraska.



Mr. Gilmore, before the Kansas State Board of Agricultural, says in part:

"This grass has a two-fold value; for its seed and for pasturage. In suitable soil and under normal weather conditions as to moisture, it grows luxuriantly, the blades being broad, tender, and nutritious, and springs up quickly after cropping by live stock (cattle, horses or sheep). It starts in the spring not less than a month before native prairie-grass, affording most excellent picking by March 20 to 30, and in an average Kansas fall will sustain and keep cattle fat from the first of September until in November—even up to December 1, some seasons. Its advantages for fall pasturage are distinctly its own, and farmers having it, especially appreciate this fact. Where English Blue-Grass is known to be profitable for both seed and pasture, it thrives best on the richest and heaviest soils, although it is found principally on the slopes and uplands. On moist or wetish spots (not too wet) and on gumbo land the plant flourishes wonderfully, yields the heaviest, and holds on more tenaciously than anywhere else."

Preparing the Ground

The ground should be plowed several weeks or months before seeding time, and cultivated at intervals to clear it of weeds. The seed bed should be finished with a level, mellow surface, but with a rather compact subsurface, in order that the

seed may be evenly covered and come in close contact with the moist soil. The seed should not be covered more than an inch to an inch and a half deep.

Wheat or oat stubble disced soon after harvest and disced and harrowed at intervals until September 1 makes a good seed bed for fall sowing.

SEEDING

The quantity of seed recommended to plant per acre varies from a peck to three pecks when producing seed is the main object, and from one bushel to three bushel when pasturing alone is wanted. On a well prepared seed bed, in a favorable season, sow broadcast and harrow once lightly to cover the seed. Many favor drilling, and this is perhaps the surer method of getting a good catch in the average season. The danger in planting with the drill is in getting the seed too deep, do not cover more than one inch. Plant good, clean seed. The best seed is the cheapest to buy.

HARVESTING

Meadow Fescue should be cut for hay soon after the blooms fall. It is ready to cut for seed as soon as the heads turn brown, before the seed begins to shatter. This occurs right after wheat harvest. The usual method is to harvest with a self-binder and shock the same as wheat or oats. The crop may be stacked or threshed out of the shock, with the ordinary separator. The seed is usually sold at once, but may be safely kept in dry bins or in sacks.

Mr. George Plumb, Emporia, Kansas, says: "It is a hardy plant, and I have never known a failure to get a good stand. It makes a good hog pasture, and I prefer it to alfalfa. I shall put in 200 acres next season for pasture; putting the ground in oats in the spring, and after this crop is harvested some time in August, I will disc the ground both ways with a disc-harrow, then put in English Blue-Grass with a disc-press-drill, using twelve pounds of clean grass seed and four pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre."

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas Agricultural College (120 miles west of the Missouri river), says: "English Blue-Grass has been grown in fields on the college farm since 1879, and has withstood all extremes of climate, except in the winter of 1885-'86, when all seedlings of this grass were killed. It suffers more than orchard grass from dry weather, but it is not so coarse, and many farmers are using English Blue-Grass and clover for hay on account of its fine quality."

PRICES

By freight, 150 lb., \$1.50 per bu. Write for prices on larger lots, stating amount you wish.

Planted your Japanese Millet June 28, and in 30 days it was 3½ feet high, was well bladed and proved to be a valuable fodder; in fact it is the most rapid growing and best fodder plant I ever saw. Cattle and horses relish it very much.

L. D. SPRINGER, Lincoln, Neb.

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to acre

Alfalfa does not need any introduction to western farmers. Nebraska is now the heart of the alfalfa belt, where our seed is grown under the most favorable conditions. It is carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned. If you buy alfalfa seed of us, you will secure the best grade, then if you prepare the soil and plant as directed, you are certain to get satisfactory results.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA

This is the same variety as the Common Alfalfa, but has been grown for years in the mountains of Turkestan, Asia, hence it received its name. The region in which it grows there is one of very small rainfall and with hot, dry summers, and dry, cold winters. A plant developed under such conditions could not be otherwise than hardy and strongly drouth resistant, and such has proved to be the case during the extremely dry summer of 1905.

Turkestan Alfalfa produced at the Experimental Station $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay per acre; ordinary alfalfa from seed of unknown origin, but which has been producing good crops for five years, gave under similar conditions $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Prof. T. L. Lyon says "In regions of severe winters and of small rainfalls there would appear to be some advantage to be derived from the Turkestan Alfalfa."

SUITABLE SOIL—Alfalfa makes a strong and rapid growth on well drained, rather heavy land, which is supplied with some lime, and where the sub-soil, while not necessarily sand or gravel, is porous. On sandy soil the growth is vigorous, when moisture is abundant, but during drouth it will suffer unless the roots reach the water at the depths of 8 to 10 feet. The land should slope some, as alfalfa will not stand surface water. Alfalfa does best when following a crop of soja beans, cow peas, or red clover, but does very well when following all crops except kaffir corn and cane, which sap the ground of moisture.

SEED BEDS—The land must be free from weeds and the ground must be thoroughly pulverized and deeply plowed. It must be well settled before seeding, and only the surface kept loose. Alfalfa will frequently fail if seeded on freshly plowed ground. If it is necessary to plow the ground before seeding, do it early, harrow thoroughly, and sow after a good rain has settled it.

SEEDING—Sow seed broadcast in March or April, at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre, and cross harrow, or with a drill set to sow 10 pounds to the acre, and cross sow, thus putting in 20 pounds to the acre. As alfalfa does not stool it is important that one secures a good stand at the beginning.

FALL SEEDING—Disk oat and wheat land as soon as the crop is cut, and then harrow or disk every 10 days until the middle of August or the first of September, and sow as above. This repeated cultivation kills all the weeds. Cut for hay the next fall.

SEEDING PARTLY KILLED-OUT PASTURES—Sow the seed and disk. The disk splits the crowns causing a heavier growth of the old plants. Another good way is to sow the seed early while the ground is full of little cracks. Do not disk alfalfa unless it is more than two years old.

WHEN TO CUT—Cut young alfalfa the first year every 20 or 30 days, when the plants are 5 or 6 inches high. This kills the weeds, causes the plants to spread out, and keeps them from going to seed. The second year, cut 3 or 4 times when the plants are 5 or 6 inches high. The third crop is usually saved for seed.

Price, fancy seed per lb., postpaid, 35c; per bushel (60 lbs.), \$9.50; choice per bushel (60 lbs.), \$10.50. These prices as subject to change. Lowest prices for alfalfa seed lots.

ALFALFA BACTERIA—This is a preparation that you mix with Alfalfa. It furnishes the nitrogen. See page 10 for full directions. Bacteria enough for 1 acre, \$1.50; Bacteria enough for 5 acres, \$7.50.



CLOVER SEEDS

Our Clover Seeds are of the Highest Grade and Thoroughly Clean and Tested.

Every farmer should have some land sowed in clover. It is of the greatest value for plowing under for supplying humus and nitrogen. Clover actually adds to the fertility of the land, and does not exhaust the soil as other classes of plants.

TO SECURE A GOOD STAND

The first essential is good seed. By this we mean seed not merely free from foul weeds, but seed that has the germinating power; seed that will grow. If you have good seed, it will beyond all question grow provided you furnish the conditions of growth. It must have moisture, it must have heat, and it must have air. Therefore, it must be put in the ground deep enough and with sufficient moisture to soak it up, and at a time when there is enough heat in the soil or air in contact with it to start germination. The depth of the covering is the most essential factor in growing clover or any other kind of grass seed. If it is raining every other day, the very slightest covering possible, say a quarter of an inch, is the best, but if the season is dry it may require an inch or two inches, or, in very light soils, three inches. It must under any circumstances be deep enough to secure moisture and not exclude air.

The time of the year is important. Our common grass seeds all germinate at a low temperature. Hence the earlier they are sown the better, the only danger being that when the clover comes up, a very sudden freeze may kill it. You must take your chance on that. If these things are borne in mind there is no trouble whatever in getting a stand. The difficulty is to keep it. The sure way of keeping it is to give the grasses the full use of the land and do away with your nurse crop.

Medium Red, Common or June Clover. This is by far the most important of all the varieties for hay or pasture. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Red Clover is a biennial and at best only lasts three years unless it is allowed to reseed itself which should be done every two years. Fancy, per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c; postpaid; by freight, per bu. (60 lbs.), \$9.20; choice, \$8.75 per bu.

Mammoth Red, Saplin or Vine Clover. Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, and valuable for many purposes for which the latter is unsuited. It lasts longer and is two or three weeks later than the common Red Clover, grows from 3 to 5 feet high and yields an enormous amount to the acre, especially valuable for hog feed and for plowing under green on worn out lands. Sow 12 lbs. seed to acre. Per lb., 25c postpaid; by freight, per bu. (60 lbs.), \$9.50.

Grimson or Scarlet Clover. (Also called Giant Incarnate.) This clover is good only one year, that is it can be sown in the fall (August or September), and you secure a large crop early next year or sown in spring (March or April) and harvested in the fall. This clover is especially good for plowing under. It is estimated that it is equal to 20 loads of manure to the acre.

For feeding it should always be cut while young, and never fed to stock after the crop has ceased flowering. Good to feed green or cut for hay. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high and is an immense yielder. Price, per lb., 25c postpaid; by freight, \$7.80 per bu. (60 lbs.).

White Dutch Clover. A very hardy creeping variety which has round white heads that are very fragrant. Best adapted to moist soils, but does well on any land. Is especially valuable in permanent grass mixtures for lawns. Is also good to sow on creek banks and where soil is liable to wash. Sow 8 lbs. to acre. Per lb., 35c postpaid; by freight, 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

Sweet or Bokhara. This is the "Bee Clover." It is a tall shrubby plant, bearing quantities of small white flowers of delicious fragrance and is exceedingly valuable for bees. Plant it along the road. It won't grow as a weed in cultivated land. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Lb., 35c postpaid; by freight, 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. One of the hardest of all clovers. The stems are smoother and more delicate than Red Clover and when cured makes finer and greener hay. The heads are round, flesh colored, fragrant, and very sweet. Bees make honey fast from Alsike.

This clover is very nutritious, yields abundantly and can be cut several times during the season. It is good for pasture, green fodder or hay. The roots do not heave like those of Red Clover and for this reason is especially adapted for wet, moist places. It, however, does well on most any soil and resists the severest cold and extremes of drouth and wet. We advise farmers to sow 2 or 3 pounds of this seed with their Red Clover and Timothy. If alone sow 8 lbs. to acre. Price, per lb., postpaid, 25c; by freight, \$9.25 bu. (60 lbs.).

Alfalfa. (See description and price, page 6.)

NOTICE

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. If prices have advanced when we receive your order will write you before shipping, otherwise will give you our lowest price. Better still let us know how much seed you wish and we will quote you with samples.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE | For Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs

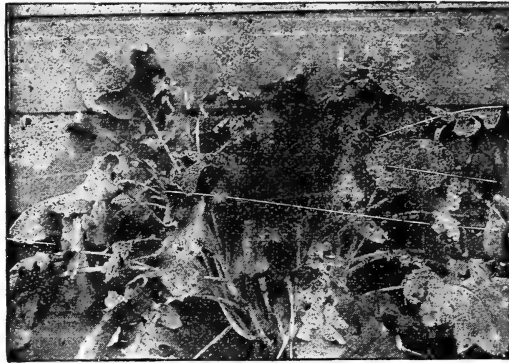
SOW 5 LBS. TO ACRE

Produces feed in from six to ten weeks from sowing. Grows from two to four feet high. Produces from 25 to 30 tons of green feed to the acre.

Rape Feeding Qualities. On account of its great value as a food product for cattle care should be exercised in the kind or rape that is planted. There are two varieties generally used—the Dwarf Essex and the Common Rape. The latter is grown in Holland almost solely for oil. The Dwarf Essex is grown in England especially as a forage plant. It is in every way superior to the Common Rape. Purchasers may rely upon the seed bought from us as being the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape imported direct from England by us. Sowing: Sow broadcast 5 lbs. to the acre.

When one considers that rape will produce good, succulent feed in from six to ten weeks from sowing, he can in a measure realize its value. Rape looks much like ruta baga tops, growing from two to four feet high, has broad, rich, juicy leaves which are liked very much by cattle, sheep, and hogs. It produces from twenty-five to thirty tons of green feed to the acre, and continues to grow after being continually eaten off. It is estimated that the feeding qualities of rape are probably twice as great as those of clover. Rape can be planted early for early feed; can be sown in oats and fed after the oats are cut; can be sown in corn in the last plowing. This is a good plan when the corn is to be cut green for feed, as it will leave the rape ready for pasturing after the corn is taken off. Rape is an annual, and will not become a weed or a nuisance, as it does not live through the winter. We do not recommend it for cows as it may taint the milk. Stock fed on rape must have plenty of salt.

**Spend
25 Cents
for
Seed**



Dwarf Essex Rape, Second Growth, One Plant

**Get
25 Tons
of
Feed**

FOR CHICKENS

Rape makes the best green food for chickens. It can be sown early and the chickens will have good, rich food all summer from one planting. They like it better than garden truck and it is much cheaper.

SOW IT IN CORN

Rape may be sown in the corn field at the last plowing. It will not make much growth in heavy corn, but it will only cost about twenty-five cents per acre and it will keep down more than twenty-five cents, worth of weeds and furnish more or less pasture in the fall, particularly if lambs are finished off in the corn field. We know of no way of fattening lambs so easy as turning them into a corn field in which the rape is three or four inches high. The rape, the blades of corn, the weeds, and the down ears will make a very nicely balanced ration on which lambs will thrive amazingly.—Wallaces' Farmer.

FINE FOR HOGS

We are satisfied that with the same preparation of the ground and with an expenditure of 25 or 30 cents per acre for seed, a man can grow as much pork from an acre of rape well managed, as he can from an acre of corn, and grow his pork at a time of year when corn is usually high priced and often scarce.—Wallaces' Farmer.

RAPE FOR YOUNG CATTLE

Calves relish a small amount of rape at a very early age and do well on it when fed judiciously. Young cattle thrive on it when it is fed in connection with natural grass pasture. Steers intended for stall feeding or late fall marketing cannot be better cared for than to be allowed the run of a good field of rape.

GOOD FOR PIGS

The pigs may usually be turned into it five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from twenty-five to forty during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts and change pastures at intervals.—J. H. Grisdale.

PRICES

Genuine Imported Dwarf Essex Rape. Per lb., 18c; postpaid. By freight, 15 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

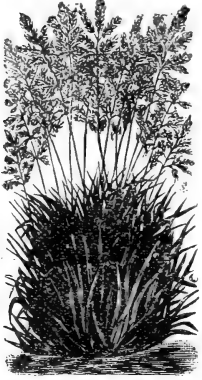
I am well satisfied with my experience with Rape. When I cultivated my corn for the last time I planted Rape. It made a fine growth, and now as I have husked the corn, I have the cattle in the field and they eat corn-stalks and Rape. I am convinced that the Rape prevents the corn-stalk disease.

FRANK M. CADY, Knox Co., Neb.

...Fancy Clean Grass Seeds...

For All Soils

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This



Kentucky Blue Grass

valuable grass is suited to a variety of soils, from an average dry one to moist meadows. It is very productive, unusually early and very desirable as a pasture grass. It comes early in the spring, and with few rains will make good pasture all summer, until late fall. It is surprising how well this grass does in the West, even during the dry season. It is very desirable for lawns. By freight, 15c per lb.; \$1.75 per bu. (14 lbs.); 25c per lb., postpaid.

Red Top. Valuable either for mixing in hay or permanent pasture grass. Succeeds almost everywhere

but does best in moist, rich soil. It is being sown with Alsike, in Western Nebraska, with a great deal of satisfaction. It is often sown with Timothy and Red Clover. Price by freight, fancy, unhulled, 10c lb.; 95c per bu. (14 lbs.); choice 7c lb.; 70c per bu. (14 lbs.).

English or Perennial Rye-Grass. This grass is considered invaluable for permanent

Prices quoted are subject to market fluctuation. If the price has advanced when we receive your order we will notify you before shipping. If it has declined we will give you your money's worth at lowest price.

pasture grass. Produces an abundance of remarkable fine foliage, and soon forms a compact sod. After being cut, it grows quickly and remains bright and green through the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Flourishes best in moist soil. By freight, 10c per lb.; \$1.50 per bu. (24 lbs.); 18c lb.; postpaid.

Johnson Grass. As a meadow or hay grass this variety is highly esteemed in the South, and during the hottest and driest season it can be depended upon to yield heavily. This grass, however, is not very desirable as it is hard to get rid of when once started. For this reason it is very important that it be well guarded, and not allowed to get started in cultivated lands. We think this would be a good grass for the semi-arid regions of the West. Price by freight, 13c lb.; \$2.25 per bu. (25 lbs.); 22c lb.; postpaid.

Timothy. This grass is used extensively for hay, and does well on most any soil. Sometimes grows to the height of 4 feet on rich loam. It is exceedingly nutritious, particularly when ripe. This grass is used for pasture considerably. It is, however, better for hay and is sown mostly with Red Clover. Price by freight, 5c lb.; choice, per bu. (45 lbs.), \$2.00; prime per bu. (45 lbs.), \$1.80; 20c extra for 2½ bu. grain bags.

Bromus Inermis, See page 4.

Meadow Fescue, See page 5.

Lawn Grass Mixture, See page 16.

Orchard Grass

This grass is widely known and of exceptional value in permanent pasture mixture on account of its earliness and rapid growth. After being mown it produces an aftermath unequalled in amount by any of the grasses ordinarily cultivated for hay and is quick to recover from close cropping. It is relished by all kinds of stock, sheep even passing all other grass to feed upon it. It succeeds upon almost any soil, especially in moist shady places; it stands drought well, keeping green and growing

when other grasses are dried up. It should be kept grazed closely as it becomes hard and wiry if allowed to grow rank. It flowers about the time of Red Clover, and makes a splendid mixture with it to cut for hay. Cut at the proper time there is no better nor more succulent hay. On account of it growing in tufts, it should be planted with other grasses, sow (if alone) 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price per lb., 30c, postpaid; per bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.85, by freight.

ASK FOR PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Mixture For Hog Pasture. This will be considered very heavy seeding and expensive, but if you have a hog pasture for keeps, you cannot afford to skimp on seed nor limit the varieties.—MAMMOTH CLOVER, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, MEADOW FESCUE.

37 lbs. per acre for \$3.50. Write for Prices in larger lots.

University Grass Mixture. This is the special mixture recommended by the University Experiment Station as the best for pasture. We mix it in the right proportion and use only the very best grade of seed.

Brome Grass, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Alfalfa—24 lbs. per acre; 13c per lb.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

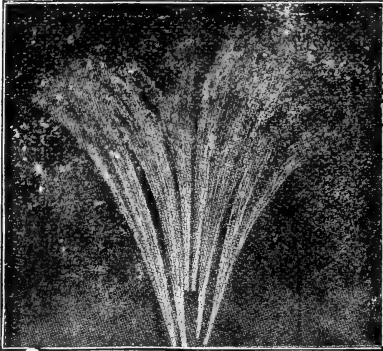
BROADCAST SEEDERS—See Page 21.

Kale, Thousand-Headed

This forage plant, like rape, comes from England. The seed can be sown from early in April until mid-summer. It grows to a height of three to four feet, and is covered with small heads or clusters of leaves, and will yield a much larger crop than the Dwarf Essex Rape, as it branches out from the bottom; it grows very rapidly, and is

greatly relished by hogs, cattle, and sheep. It grows with increased rapidity after being fed off and flourishes on all kinds of soil.

When planted in drills 1 lb. per acre, if sown broadcast 2½ lbs. per acre. Price, lb., 35c; 2½ lbs., 85c; postpaid. By freight, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$17.00.



OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN

Broom Corn

The Oklahoma Dwarf Broom Corn. This variety possesses several features of merit which distinguish it from others and places it at the head, viz: Its earliness, dwarf habit (5 feet high), robust growth, extreme productiveness, long, well-fibered brush, and, above all, its ability to resist drought; growers report several instances of one ton of fine, long brush to three acres. Seed can be allowed to ripen on brush without damage to the latter. Our seed is Oklahoma-grown, by experienced growers, and we can offer it with full confidence in its purity and vitality. Prices: Per lb., postpaid, 15c; by express or freight, 25 lb. lots, 4c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Improved Evergreen. The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush. \$1.00 per bushel.

Dwarf. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high; straight brush. Used for making whisks and brushes. Price: 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid; \$1.50 bushel.

SPRING WHEAT

Macaroni. This wheat is tall, with broad smooth leaves. The heads are large, heavily bearded, and have much the appearance of barley. The kernels are large, very hard, having less starch than common wheat. Largely used in the manufacture of Macaroni, and makes excellent flour.

The habit of growth adapts Macaroni Wheat to regions of light rainfall, having great ability to withstand drought and heat. It requires rich soil, but will grow in alkali.

Reports show a better yield per acre of Macaroni or Durum wheat than other spring varieties. Sow early in the spring as it is not easily injured by frost. Price, \$1.45 per bu.; 10 bu., \$1.35 per bu.

EARLY JAVA WHEAT

A new variety of spring wheat which has proved to be about ten days earlier than Velvet Chaff or other standard sorts, and thus escapes the extreme hot weather which is so injurious to small grain. It is usually ready for harvest just as early as winter wheat, and is therefore desirable to sow on land where winter wheat has partially failed. A good crop can in this way be secured from fields which would otherwise be unprofitable and the wheat would be all right for milling purposes, but of course would not do for seed. It is a good vigorous growing bearded variety, bearing a heavy head on stiff straw. Yields in this locality under ordinary conditions thirty-five bushels per acre. Per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid; by freight, pk. 75c; bu. \$1.75. 2 bu. or more at \$1.50.

TURKEY RED WINTER WHEAT

The very best variety Winter Wheat in existence, and may be considered strictly ironclad, as it has proven invariably so here in the most exposed places every winter. Its growth somewhat resembles rye, stooling out greatly and yielding immense crops; having a record as high as 52 bushels per acre under ordinary culture. It is a bearded variety, red and very hard. While it is a Winter Wheat, not sown until September, it will pay you to order now for shipment as soon as the new crop is threshed. Prices are somewhat subject to market, as we sell this on a close margin, considering the extra care for seed cleaning and preparing for shipment. Write for price.

Buckwheat

Japanese. This new sort has proven to be much earlier and more productive than any other variety. The grains are very large and of rich brown color. It excels in yield and earliness. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid. 50c per pk.; \$1.50 per bu., by express or freight.

Silver Hull. A very good and popular variety. The grain is of a light gray color, is rounder than the common variety, matures earlier, and yields a half more to the acre. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid. 50c per pk.; \$1.50 per bu., by express or freight.

Common. Sow in June, broadcast, at the rate of 2 to 3 pecks per acre. 40c per pk.; \$1.25 per bu.

Jerusalem Artichokes

A well known vegetable, produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for hogs as a cholera preventive. Flourishes best in light, rich soil. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. Plant 3 bu. per acre. Per bu., 75c.

Castor Beans

Largely grown to drive away moles. Price, per lb., 25c; postpaid.

Flax and Winter Rye

Prices on application in season.

Send us your name now for our fall list of Seeds. We will list same and take pleasure in mailing you a copy. It will save you money in buying Rye, Timothy, Fall Wheat, and other Fall Seeds.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Sow it in place of oats. Grain is just as good for stock. Better than barley for hogs. It is liked by horses, sheep, and cattle. Its straw makes feed equal to prairie hay. It produces from 50 to 100 bushels of seed per acre, and yields well in dry years when other small grains are a failure. It is claimed that it will make a crop where the annual rainfall is only 10 inches, and will grow anywhere in the corn belt and as far north as wheat will grow.

Speltz is a native of Russia, and is used there extensively as an article of food. It should be sown very early (February or March) as it is not injured by frost or snow. It can then be cut at

the same time as winter wheat, thus escaping the hail storms.

Mr. Keller, of Buffalo Co., says: "Some farmers have failed with this crop because it was not sown early enough."

Drill 2 bushels, or if broadcast, 3 bushels to the acre. Cut when middling green, as it threshes easier and the straw makes better hay. As the grain is very rich in protein it makes a most nutritious feed. Our seed was raised in Nebraska. Sow some—you will not be sorry.

H. P. Walter, of Butler Co., says: "It's the best small grain crop raised in this county this year."

Per bu. (40 lbs.), 60c; 10 bu. lots, 55c.

BARLEY

White Hulless. A valuable variety, has large heads, plump kernels, both hulless and beardless, and looks very much like large white wheat.

It is two or three weeks earlier than other barley, and an immense yielder. As it stools wonderfully sow only 1½ bu. per acre. \$1.40 per bu. (48 lbs.).

Black Hulless. The excellent traits of the White Hulless are all to be found in this variety; in fact the only difference is in the color of the seed. \$1.50 per bu. (48 lbs.).

Mandscheuri. Is an early six-rowed va-

riety, maturing 80 to 90 days from time of sowing; is very strong strawed and stools well, bearing large and well filled heads of plump grain, possessing qualities of the highest order, adapted to all kinds of soil and climate. Per bu., \$1.05.

Champion. It is beardless and nice to handle. Grows tall and stands up well. The straw is good and grows taller than any other variety. It is early and we can heartily recommend it. Per bu., 90c.

Common. Succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre (48 lbs. to the bushel). Per bu., 75c.

OATS



White Queen. This is probably the finest White Oat grown. We secured our start from imported seed. It is a full oat, very productive and heavy, a measured bushel usually weighing about 50 lbs. The

straw is stiff and strong, thus preventing lodging; good for poor upland. It yields from 75 to 100 bu. per acre. 60c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 55c per bu.

American Banner. In every way a very fine variety. Quite rust proof; large, white, and plump. Ripens early, and has a stiff straw of good length. Sow 2 to 3 bu. per acre. Prices, 55c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 50c per bu.

Silver Mine. This is a large white side oat with strong stiff straw. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and is a very heavy yielder. In some localities it has run more than 100 bu. to the acre. 55c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 50c per bu.

For Kherson Oats see page 3.

TABLE

Showing Number of Pounds to the Bushel, and Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre.

	No. Lbs. to Bu.	No. Lbs. to Acre.		No. Lbs. to Bu.	No. Lbs. to Acre.
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	Kaffir Corn.....	50	50 to 100
Alsike.....	60	6 to 8	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	25 to 30
Barley.....	48	48 to 96	Meadow Fescue.....	14	15 to 30
Beans.....	60	75 to 100	Millet (except as noted).....	50	25 to 50
Billion Dollar Grass.....	40	12 to 20	Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Buckwheat.....	52	25 to 50	Orchard Grass.....	14	25 to 30
Broom Corn.....	46	10 to 12	Pearl Millet.....	56	5 to 8
Brome Grass.....	14	20 to 40	Peas, field or smooth garden.....	60	90 to 120
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14	25 to 30	Peas, wrinkled.....	56	
Blue Grass, English.....	14	15 to 30	Peanuts.....	24	24 to 30
Cane in Drills.....	50	6 to 8	Pencillaria.....	56	5 to 8
Cane, for Fodder Broadcast.....	50	100 to 150	Potatoes, Irish, good measure.....	60	480 to 600
Clover, Alsike.....	60	6 to 8	Potatoes, sweet.....	50	
Clover, Red.....	60	12 to 15	Rape.....	60	5 to 6
Clover, White Dutch.....	60	6 to 8	Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Corn.....	56	8 to 10	Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
Corn, on ear.....	70		Rye.....	56	72 to 90
Cow Peas.....	60	60 to 90	Rye Grass, Italian.....	24	50 to 60
English Blue Grass.....	14	15 to 30	Speltz or Emmer.....	40	80 to 120
Flax.....	56	28 to 42	Timothy.....	45	15 to 20
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60	Vetches or Tares.....	60	120 to 180
Japanese Millet.....	40	12 to 20	Wheat.....	60	60 to 90
Johnson Grass.....	25	25 to 50	White Clover.....	60	6 to 8

MILLETS

Prices quoted here are subject to market changes. If the price has advanced when we receive your order we will notify you before shipping. If it has declined we will give you your money's worth at low price.

Siberian. (Also called Red German, Dakota, and Earliest Russian Millet.) This millet is from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than German millet; it can be cut for hay in 60 days from planting the seed. Customers often tell of harvesting the seed in time to plant the same season and secure a splendid crop of fodder. The Siberian millet does excellently in wet seasons, and is a better drouth resister than German millet. The blades are wide and start near the ground, continuing nearly to the top. The straw is fine and soft and remains green even until the seed is ripe. It is relished by all stock and eaten without waste. Can be fed without injury to horses. The only complaint we have had of this millet is that it does not grow as tall, hence does not make as much hay as German millet. This is largely due to over-seeding. The millet stools so heavily that with ordinary sowing it is too crowded to grow to natural size. Sow one-half bushel broadcast or one peck in drill to the acre for hay. It will look rather thin when it first comes up, but as it is a wonderful stooler it will thicken up. The heads are larger than common millet and taper at both ends. It yields from 30 to 50 bushels seed per acre. The seed makes the best food in the world for young chicks. Sow on rich land. Price 75c per bu. (50 lbs.). 2½ bushel grain bags extra at 20c each.



German Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are very compact and heavily loaded with round, golden-yellow seeds. Sow 1½ bushels per acre for fodder, ¾ bushel for seed. 85c bu. 2½ bushel grain bags extra at 20c each.

Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Many regard this as being better than German millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. \$1.10 bu. 2½ bushel grain bags extra at 20c each.

Hog, or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purposes as other millets but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening hogs and other stock. \$1.00 per bu. 2½ bushel grain bags extra at 20c each.

Golden or Common Millet. Similar to German millet, but heads are longer and seed is larger and oblong. Yields from 4 to 5 tons hay per acre. Sow same as German. Bu. 80c. 2½ bushel grain bags extra at 20c each.

Japanese Barnyard Millet. (Called "Billion Dollar Grass" owing to its high value.) Erect in growth, very leafy, stalks tender and succulent, even when mature. Stools freely on good soil if not sown too thickly. Its greatest value is for green fodder, of which it yields 35 tons per acre. It is excellent for cows, producing more milk than corn fodder. It should be sown to give best results the latter half of May, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, and produces 50 to 90 bushels of seed per acre, if allowed to mature before cutting. Price per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid. 20 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

"I have grown Siberian or Red German Millet in Nebraska for 3 years. It makes better hay than the regular German Millet and more of it, as it is more bushy; it also stands drouth better. Has yielded as high as 50 bushel of seed per acre."

ED. MCILNAY, Saline Co., Neb.

Pencilaria or Pearl Millet

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage crop either for green food or hay and is very highly prized because it yields so largely.

It grows luxuriantly on any soil suitable for corn, especially on rich land, when it will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting should commence when 2½ to 3 feet high. After being cut it will stool out enormously becoming much thicker and during the warm weather growing with marvellous luxuriance. It also does well on poor soil. Very desirable in districts subject to drouth as it continues to

grow in dry weather, though of course not so rapidly.

It is very nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. Dairymen and stockraisers should plant Pencilaria in large quantities, as it furnishes fresh green feed all summer and fall, until killed by freezing.

Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills 3 feet apart. Do not plant until warm weather. Price, 35c per lb., postpaid; by freight, 25c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$2 00.

I am well pleased with the Brome Grass I got from you last year. I got good weight and the seed grew fine.
Gage Co., Neb.

A. A. GILLASPIE.

I was much pleased with the seed I received from you earlier, and have been telling my neighbors; besides being more for the money, they grow better than some I bought elsewhere. I enclose another order.

Douglas Co., Neb.

MRS. ELLA GIBSON.

Billion Dollar Grass is one of the most wonderful fodder plants I have ever seen. It has grown here over four feet high in six or seven weeks after sowing. I believe on good ground ten tons of hay can be raised to the acre.

Dawson Co., Neb.

E. O. BECKSTROM.

FODDER AND FORAGE PLANTS

Cow Peas

Highly recommended to plant with oats or Kaffir corn.

Do not plant till the weather has become warm, sow 2 bu. if alone and 1 bu. if with other seeds.

Whippoorwill. Early, bunch growing variety. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.60 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Black. Early and prolific, a splendid land improver and valuable forage crop. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.50 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Clay. Prolific both in yield of peas and growth of vines. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.40 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Mixed. 15c per lb., postpaid; by freight, \$2.30 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Canada Field Peas

Sow two bushels to the acre, or with oats, one bushel of each. \$1.85 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Kaffir Corn

Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, is straight and upright, with white chalky stem and broad leaves. Less affected by drought than cane. It makes excellent fodder, is highly relished by all stock, either in the green state or when cured as hay.

Mr. Cypher, of Polk Co., Neb.: "Think it is better fodder than cane."

Price, 80c bu. 2½ bu. grain bags extra at 20c each. Subject to change.

Nitro-Culture

A Wonderful Discovery. Doubles the Yield. Insures Crops of Alfalfa and Other Leguminous Plants on All Soils.

Nitro-Culture is a germ, sold in dry packages like a yeast cake. When seeds are sprinkled with a solution of Nitro-Culture, as per directions given with each package, the germs multiply in the soil very rapidly, and cause nodules to form on the roots of plants. These nodules collect the nitrogen from the air, and feed the plant roots. The reason why Alfalfa, Soy Beans and other legumes fail in so many localities the first time sowing is simply because of the absence of the proper bacteria in the soil. Nitro-Culture furnishes this bacteria.

No progressive farmer can afford not to try it. The expense is very small, considering its value.

We have Nitro-culture for the following crops. (Be sure to state which you want in your order.) Alfalfa, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Soy Beans, String Beans, Vetch, and Peanuts. Price, trial package 50c; one acre package, \$1.50; five acre package \$5.00; sent postpaid. Illustrated booklet free to all who ask for it.

Soja, or Soy Beans

Per peck 75c; bushel (60 lbs.) \$2.90.

Spring Vetches or Tares

Sow early with oats 1 bu. each. 1 lb., 10c; bu. (60 lbs.) \$4.25; by mail per lb., 20c.

CANE OR SORGHUM

A great many farmers have an idea that this valuable fodder plant can only be grown in the west and south. We know of its being successfully cultivated and used from St. Paul to the Gulf, and from Ohio to Colorado. It will grow any place that can produce corn. We feel sure there is no place where the farmers appreciate this feed as they do in Nebraska. Even the "side walk farmers" in town and city put in a lot or two for winter feed for their cow and horse. We secure this seed from producers of sorghum molasses and if planted thinly will make good sorghum cane. Some farmers pasture it with the very best results and we have never heard of a case of poisoning where the stock was turned in when the cane was about 6 inches high and keep there right along.

Feeding Value

It is known quite definitely that an acre of sorghum will produce more food value, more pounds of beef or pork, when properly fed, than an acre of corn. The main use of the crop, however, is for a winter supply of forage, and it has this advantage over corn or any other kind of grain that is can be sown late.

Time to Sow

Sorghum may be put in almost any time up to the middle of July. June in the best time. Sow broadcast at the rate of 100 or 150 pounds per acre because the fodder will grow fine, will cure better, and will give better results in feeding. Eighty days will produce a very satisfactory crop. Sow 10 lbs., in rows for cultivation. 5 lbs., in rows for sorghum.

The Soil

Select the thinnest soil and highest part of your farm for sorghum. On this soil it is not so likely to fall down in seasons of excessive rainfall. Molasses growers know how rich in sweetness is sorghum grown on clay soils, and the sugar is the valuable part when grown for stock feeding. Have the ground free from clods and do not plant more than one inch deep except in very light soil.

Price, 85c per bu. 2½ bu. grain bags extra at 20c each. Subject to change.

Harvesting

Harvest as late as possible to avoid hard frost in order that the fodder will retain its sweetness and succulence. It is then cut, when sown broadcast, with a mower and allowed to dry for a week or ten days, after which it may be put up in shocks weighing about 500 pounds and allowed to stand until fed.

J. C. Murdock, Van Buren Co., Ia.: "I took 10 tons per acre of cured sorghum hay from my ground last year."

Sorghum for Hogs

I have tried rye, rape, clover, sorghum and alfalfa for hog pasture. Each has its time and place. I would put alfalfa first in value, but where it cannot be successfully grown or on thin land I would recommend sorghum for pasture from May to Oct. There is no crop that will furnish near the amount of feed on poor land, and it is, above all, the renter's friend. If the clover pasture is not fenced hog tight an acre fenced off with woven hog fence and sowed to sorghum some time in April will furnish green food for several sows and pigs for 5 months, while the same amount put in the shock will keep them in a healthy condition if fed during the winter. The seeds are fat-forming food and almost as valuable as the stalk and blades.—[H. F. Grinstead, Tennessee.]

SEED CORN

Hand picked, perfect kernels, averaging 90 per cent test in our new Government Plan Seed Tester.

Purchasers of Griswold's Western Grown seed corn can rely upon securing unmixed varieties. All of our seed corn is prepared by experienced seedmen. We do not have boys in our employ in this work. Furthermore, each variety of seed corn is kept entirely separate. Our seed corn is brought to our warehouse in the ear. Here the ears are carefully hand picked and only perfect ones, with sound corn, are saved. The poor corn goes to the grinder for feed, while the perfect seed ears are sent to the butting and tipping machine, which shells off the tips and butts, leaving only the perfect regular sized kernel for seed. After shelling the seed corn is run through a large cleaning machine, equipped with separating screen. A powerful fan mill blows out all trash and light kernels. Before our seed corn is shipped out it is placed in our Seed Tester, the plans for which were endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Here it must test out at least 90 per cent.

Bronze Beauty. This new corn originated with one of our progressive up-to-date farmers near Lincoln. For the past three years he has been breeding it for the following important points; long well dented kernel, small cob, ends well filled, large yield. He has certainly accomplished this result. The ears are just crowded full of large deep solid kernels. Kernels frequently run $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long from tip to tip. Bronze Beauty is medium late. Color a beautiful bronze to golden yellow. On our trial grounds it averaged 100 bushels per acre. On good soil it ought to yield, field over, not less than 85 to 90 bushels per acre. Give it a trial, we are selling it mighty cheap. Price, sample packet 10c; per lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c; postpaid. By freight or express: peck, 75c; one half bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00. Cannot furnish in ears.

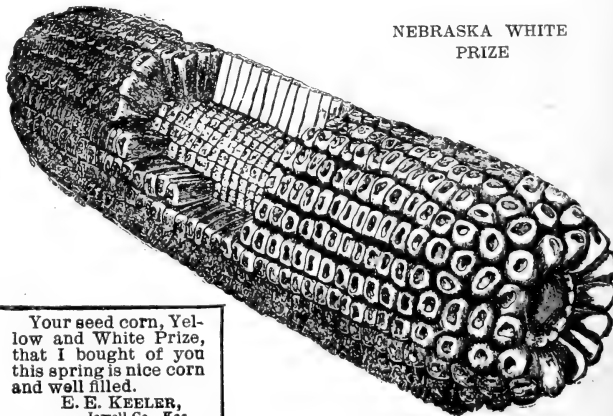
White Cap Butcher. The White Cap Butcher is a medium large early red corn with white cap; will mature in 85 or 90 days and be good and sound. It is a large yielder on thin soil and will stand the drouth as well as any variety of corn grown. This is sometimes called Red Dakota Corn. Price, half bushel, 70c; bushel, \$1.35; 10 bushels for \$12.50.

Prize of the North. This is a well-known old variety, beautiful, deep dented, fine golden color; small ear, but a tremendous sheller. Will run about 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, ripens in 85 to 90 days. This is a fine corn for the north and for replanting. Price, half bushel, 80c; bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushels for \$14.00.

Improved Leaming. A yellow dent corn with small cobs, and long deep golden kernels; quite early, ripening in 90 to 95 days. Two ears usually grow on each stalk. This makes the yield per acre equal that of much larger corn. We secured our stock seed for this variety from the originator and the seed for this year is fine and perfectly pure. We have known this corn to yield as much as 90 bushels per acre. There is nothing better for an extra early corn. Price, 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.25 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$2.40; 10 bushels for \$11.50.

Nebraska Yellow Prize. This corn, while something like our White Prize, does not have quite as large ears nor as many rows. The kernels are deep and broad, of a rich yellow color, and well dented. Cobs are small and dry out quickly. We have sold this variety for several years, and it has always given the best of satisfaction. If you wish good large yellow corn we advise you to plant our Nebraska Yellow Prize. Price 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.25 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$2.40; 10 bushels for \$11.50.

Nebraska White Prize Ears are large and well filled at both ends, the white cob being hardly visible. The kernels are deep and wide, ranging from 16 to 22 rows to the ear. The corn is medium early and yields frequently 75 bushels to the acre. Our stock this season is dry, well matured, and pure white, and not injured by frost. White corn stands the drouth much better than yellow, and usually sells for more money on the markets. We have had high praises for this corn, and you can not do better than give it a trial. Remember, it only costs you 12½c per acre to plant this corn. Don't run any risk by putting in something inferior. Price, 35c peck; 65c half bushel; \$1.25 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$2.40; 10 bushels for \$11.50.



NEBRASKA WHITE PRIZE

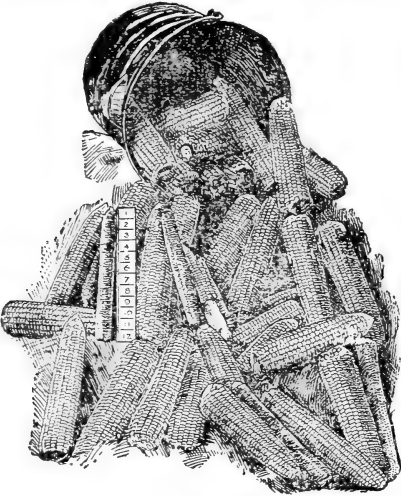
Your seed corn, Yellow and White Prize, that I bought of you this spring is nice corn and well filled.

E. E. KEELER,
Jewell Co., Kas.

SEED CORN

IMPROVED REED'S YELLOW DENT

Has a world wide reputation. The ears are from nine to thirteen inches long, seven to seven and one-half inches in circumference, 18 to 24 rows to the ear, with very little space between rows, butts and tips completely filled. It will ripen in 90 to 100 days, and will yield from 50 to 80 bushels per acre ordinary farming. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 70c; bu., \$1.35; 10 bu. for \$12.50.



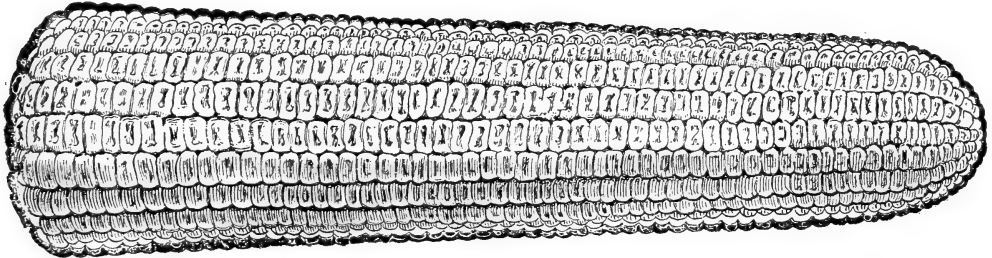
SILVER MINE

Don't fail to try it if you want a big yielding flint corn. Peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.50.

Best White Flint. Similar to the above but white. Stalks usually bear 2 or 3 long ears having 8 to 10 rows of hard white corn. Very early; excellent for fodder and ensilage. Price, 35c lb.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels, \$11.50.

Iowa Gold Mine. It is a medium early variety, doing well and ripening in good shape as far north as southern Minnesota. The grain is a rich golden, shining like new coin from the mint; dent, long, deep kernel, often over three-fourths of an inch long. This corn will shell more pounds to seventy pounds of ears than any corn we know of. One hundred to one hundred and ten days. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 65c; bu., \$1.25; 11 bu., \$11.50.

Hogue's Yellow Dent. This is a very fine yellow corn. Ears medium sized to large, maturing in about 100 days. If you like narrow long kernels on a small cob plant this variety. Our seed is well matured and dry. Price, 40c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.25 per bushel; 10 bu., \$11.50.



SNOW WHITE DENT

Snow White Dent. Medium late. This corn originated in the East two years ago; our stock was grown from seed shipped in two years ago. The stalk is deep rooted, very thick, with broad blades and one ear which is very large and well filled to the very tip with large, smooth, very white kernels. This corn is exceptionally vigorous and gets a good start while young; it makes a good yield in dry seasons and is decidedly good for fodder. Price, peck, 40c; bu., \$1.35; 10 bu. lots, \$1.25 per bu.

I have some very nice corn raised from that Nebraska White Prize I bought from you last spring.
Buffalo Co., Neb. GEO. GAYTON.

I have Brome Grass growing for three seasons, and think it a fine grass to mix with alfalfa, a mixture ahead of clover and timothy.
Richardson Co., Neb. ARNOLD SCHUETZ.

EAR CORN. Our ear corn is taken from the same lot as our shelled corn, and it is all sorted for the best points as outlined by the State Experiment Station. But we do not recommend ear corn mainly because it is impossible to be sure an ear is sound till the tip is off. Our price on ear corn will be 75 cents more per bushel than shelled. This only pays for the boxing or crating and extra expenses.

GRASS SEED FOR THE LAWN

TO MAKE A GOOD LAWN.—Nothing gives more satisfaction about a house than a good lawn, and nothing is more easily made and kept in order by a little well directed care. To get grass seed up quickly and evenly the surface must be mellow and level, with at least 6 inches of good black soil. Sow one pound of our **Special Lawn Mixture** to every 400 square feet, rake the seed in and roll well, or use a wide board until soil is uniformly firm. If the soil is clayey, cover the surface with a light coating of our **Lawn Fertilizer**. This fertilizer decays slowly, and will feed the young plants during the entire season. To keep the lawn beautiful, it must be frequently rolled and mowed. It is better to mow the lawn and not remove the clippings, as these will gradually form a thin mulch which will hold moisture, and protect the roots from the hot sun. Never rake a lawn with a steel toothed rake, as it pulls up the little rootlets, causing them to die in the hot sun. Never water a lawn when the soil and grass are hot. The best time for watering is in the early morning before sunrise.

SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

While Blue Grass and White Clover make good lawns there are considerable objections to them. To overcome these objections we have made a mixture, which is adapted to our hot, dry climate. It is composed of Blue Grass, White Clover, and several other best lawn grasses. Some of these come early, some grow best during the summer, some grow well in the shade, while others make their growth in the fall. In this way one has green grass the whole season.

This mixture will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn, with a close thick turf in a few weeks' time, and one that will last much better than if sodded. We use only fancy new crop seeds, free from all foul weed seeds.

One pound covers 400 square feet (a space 20x20 feet), for new lawns, and half this amount for re-seeding old ones. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; by mail 1 lb., 35c.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Some of our customers prefer clear blue grass lawns. Our stock of this is the best grade of fancy clean, new crop tested seeds. Per lb., 15c; by mail 25c; per bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.75 by freight.

WHITE CLOVER.

It makes a quick lawn, with a close turf, is usually sown with blue grass, and does very well in our climate. Per lb., 25c; by mail 35c.

FERTILIZERS

Profits from fertilizing can be easily demonstrated by making small experiments on, say, an acre; or a small vegetable patch. These experiments even bring more than the investment in increased crops.

Lawn Fertilizer. Our Lawn Fertilizer is composed mainly of fine ground bone. It is clean and dry and furnishes just the desired element for young plants, it decays slowly during the season, and gives to the grass a permanent rich, green color, so much desired. It can be sown easily broadcast by hand. On new lawns it should be sown same time as the seed, and on old lawns any time in the early spring. This fertilizer is free from strong odor, and is fit for all kinds of grass. It furnishes the same nourishment as manure, but has none of the weeds. One hundred pounds equal one load of manure and covers surface of 75x75 feet. Never use stable manure on lawns, as it will cost you more to weed it than it does to fertilize it. 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Superphosphate. The action of Superphosphate is very rapid, and is desirable only for very rapidly growing grains or vegetables. For corn use 200 pounds per acre, broadcast, after planting. For oats, rye and wheat from 200 to 400 pounds per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. 2c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Truck Grower. Use 500 lbs. per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. It will work wonders in a truck patch, and means increased crops, better quality, early maturity, and better prices. 2c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Onion and Potato Special. For onions use from 500 to 800 pounds per acre. Apply when preparing the land. For potatoes use 300 pounds sown broadcast and harrowed in when preparing the land. 2½c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Wheat and Corn Grower. Use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Harrow in after sowing. 2½c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

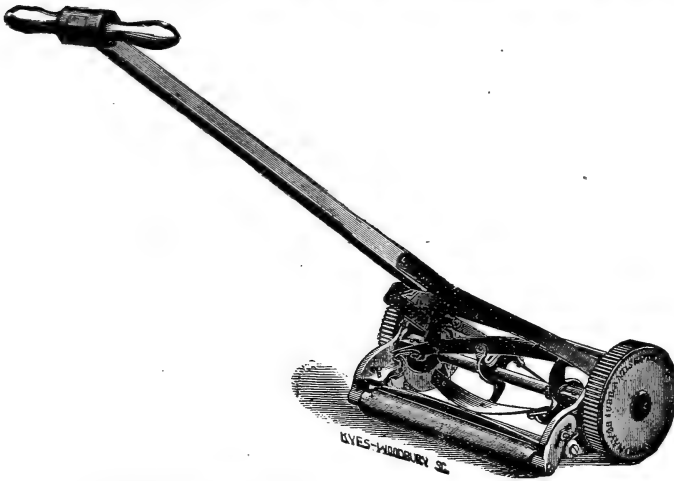


A simple and easy working device for ridding lawns of all weeds. DANDELIONS AND PLANTAIN are easily killed by its use. Stand erect, holding the handle in one hand, push the chisel under the plant at an angle that will cut the root well below the crown. Withdraw the chisel until grab comes directly over the weed; a slight pull on the trigger will bring the grab down, holding firmly enough to take out the plant, root and all, leaving only a slight mark. Price.....75c



Dandelion Puller, 40 Cents.

LAWN MOWERS



MOHAWK

A three-knife Mower, constructed and finished in the best possible manner. Wheels are 7 inches in diameter. It is warranted first-class in every respect, and is as durable, easily operated, adjusted, repaired, and sharpened as any other mower of equal dimensions and price.

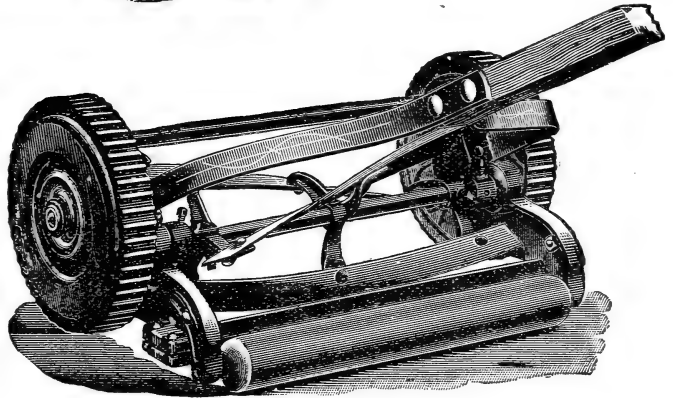
PRICE:

14-in. cut, plain	\$3.55
14-in. cut, ball-bearing	4.15
16-in. cut, plain	3.75
16-in. cut, ball-bearing	4.35

OZARK

This is the best low priced Lawn Mower we have ever handled. It can be adjusted for cutting the grass short or long, and is well-made in every particular. While it has only three knives, they are curved so that some part touches the cutting bar all the time, thus insuring a smooth cut lawn. The wheels are 8 inches high and all gearing is very simple; handles are adjustable for child or tall man.

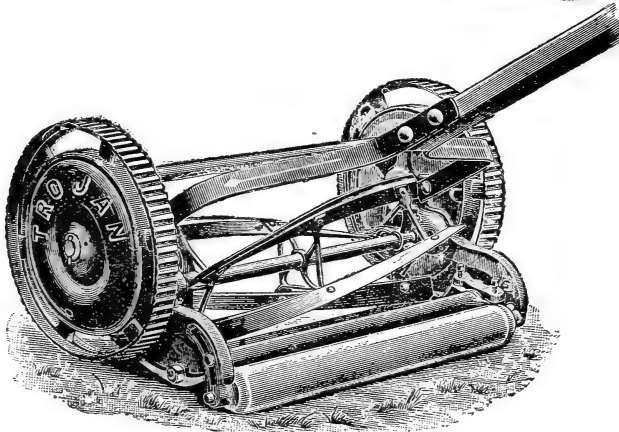
14-in. cut.	\$3.00
16-in. cut.	3.25



Trojan Lawn Mower

The frame of this Mower is fastened together by a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cold rolled steel shaft, secured to the discs above the reel with case hardened set screws. The cutter bar is fastened to the discs in the best possible manner. It has four cutter bars, 10-inch wheels, is adjustable for cutting grass short or long, well constructed, nicely finished, and fully guaranteed.

16-in. cut	\$5.35
18-in. cut	5.75



New Universal—Similar to the Trojan, has 9-inch wheels, 4 revolving knives, parallel bearings, every way a first-class mower.

16-in. ball-bearings.	\$6.50	18-in. ball-bearings.	\$7.25
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Grass Gatherers—Galvanized iron bottom, with heavy cloth sides securely fastened together, easily attached to any mower and does not interfere with the action of the machine, strong and durable. Price, \$1.25.

SEED POTATOES

Red River Early Ohio. Our Specialty for Nebraska. Matures early, yields largely, and a vigorous grower.

IMPORTANT.—Seed Potatoes should be changed every year. The necessity for doing so is universally admitted by all potato growers, especially when the best seeds can be had at so little additional outlay, but it is seldom practiced.

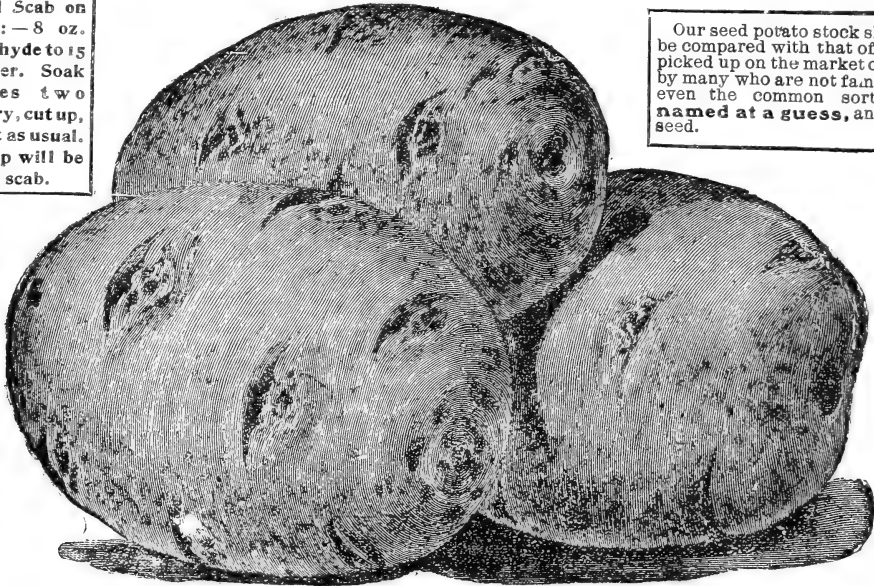
Our Northern Grown Seed were produced by potato specialists, who have grown for us for years. They use first class potato land, pure well-matured good sized seeds. When necessary they treat the seed and spray the foliage.

These potatoes will grow from 8 to 12 bushels to the acre. One peck will plant about 100 hills. Our seed potato stock should not be compared with that of potatoes picked up on the market or offered by many seed companies who are not familiar with even the common sorts.

8 to 12 bushels to the acre. One peck will plant about 100 hills.

To Kill Scab on Potatoes:—8 oz. formaldehyde to 15 gal. water. Soak potatoes two hours, dry, cut up, and plant as usual. Your crop will be free from scab.

Our seed potato stock should not be compared with that of potatoes picked up on the market or offered by many who are not familiar with even the common sorts, hence **named at a guess**, and sold for seed.



RED RIVER EARLY OHIO

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO

OUR SPECIALTY

This is the most popular early potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other early variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the standard extra early the world over, and other varieties are measured by it. We have an extra choice strain of Early Ohio. Our Red River Valley stock, grown in North Dakota last fall, is the earliest, purest, and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio potatoes to be found anywhere, and as fine as one cares to see. The tubers are smooth and regular in shape, free from prongs, perfectly pure and full of vigorous life. They are selected with the utmost care, and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Price, peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, \$3.60. Write for price in 50 bushel lots.

I bought some northern grown potatoes from you last spring, and they made a good crop, yielding fully three times as much as the average here.

B. B. RICE, Hall Co., Neb.

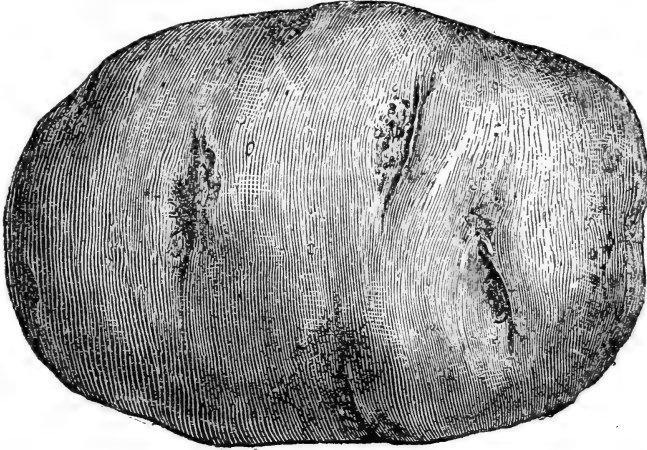
SEED POTATOES—Continued

Home Grown Ohios. Our Specialty for Kansas, Missouri, and the Southern States.

These potatoes were grown from Red River Seed on Nebraska soil, and you have our assurances that they will give the best satisfaction or any potatoes adapted to these states.

We would ask that you place your order for potatoes as early as possible, stating whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. We will ship them as soon as you will permit. Peck, 30c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$2.85.

Our Bordeaux Mixture with Paris Green will kill the bugs and cause the tops to remain green much longer, hence securing more and larger potatoes.



For Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green Sprayers, Slug Shot Dusters, etc., See Page 25.

EARLY SIX WEEKS

Acme. The most profitable early potato in cultivation. Fit to eat in six weeks and crop fully matured in ten weeks from planting. Prolific yielder; tubers are oblong, smooth; skin flesh color; flesh white; upright, strong vines with tubers growing compactly in the hill. Eyes shallow, quality excellent, mealy and of fine flavor. Keeps well. Grown in North Dakota. Order at once as our supply will, without doubt, be exhausted before planting season is over. Price, peck, 45c; bushel, \$1.65; barrel, \$4.80.

Early Six Weeks. Another potato of the Ohio type in great demand. Not the heaviest yielder, but good sized, smooth, round to oblong tubers in eating condition before the well-known Early Ohio. Grown in Nebraska. Price, peck, 25c; bushel, \$1.10; barrel, \$3.15.

Early White Ohio. This is practically the same as the Early Red River Ohio, with the exception of the color which is white, and the flavor is a little better (if such a thing is possible). They are very early, good yielders, and extra fine quality, in fact, in every way a desirable potato. It has a fine appearance, and there is no other early white potato quite as good. Price, peck, 45c; bushel, \$1.65; barrel, \$4.80.

Red Triumph. The leading early potato in the south, the first "new potatoes" shipped in. Earlier than any other, but not of very good quality, and more subject to blight than other varieties. Tubers nearly round, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$5.00.

I never had potatoes do better. They are a very fine lot, sound, very dry, large, and mealy.

M. W. Kedey, Buffalo Co., Nebr.

..Late Potatoes..

Rural New Yorker

It is very large, unusually smooth with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white, quality excellent, season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size, almost every one marketable. It is taking a leading place as a standard field cropper. Price, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.35; barrel, \$3.90.

Carman No. 3

This handsome new main crop potato is of large size, yielding immense crops of uniform size and shape. It is of perfect form. It has but few eyes, and they are shallow; the skin and flesh are extremely white and its cooking qualities are very fine. It is a remarkably handsome potato, enormously prolific. Keeps well. Per peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.35; barrel, \$3.90.

When we run out of any variety we will substitute nearest like it.

Prices subject to advance as soon as present stock is exhausted.

Potatoes just received; they are fine, much better than I expected.

A. L. BROWN, Butler Co., Neb.

The Red River Early Ohios are all that you claim for them.

G. F. GOODELL, Cuming Co., Neb.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

"The wheel hoe is a time saver as well as a labor saving tool for cultivating the garden."

The No. 6 "Iron Age" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder



No. 6—Packed weight, 50 lbs.

The completeness of the tool and the universal satisfaction it has given places it first among garden implements. Combined in this tool there are three distinct and thoroughly practical tools, a hill and drill seeder, a double wheel hoe, and a single wheel hoe. All vegetable seeds can be sown with this drill.

Besides placing the seeds in drills, the No. 6 will also drop in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. The tool can be instantly changed to drop from hills to drills or the reverse.

No. 6 Complete (like cut).....\$11.00
No. 7 Hill and Drill Seeder only. Price..... 8.00

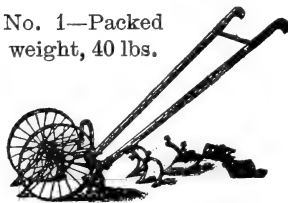
No. 4 "Iron Age" Combined Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe

This No. 4 Combined Drill and Hoe is really two complete machines in one. By simply taking out two bolts and attaching the other wheel one has the No. 1 complete hoe. In this we endeavor to furnish the farmer just what he desires at the least possible cost.

No. 4 Price, complete (like cut).....\$10.00
No. 5 Drill only 7.00

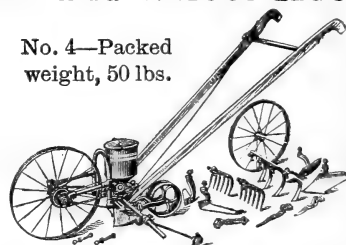
No. 1 "Iron Age" Double and Single Wheel Hoe

No. 1—Packed weight, 40 lbs.



No. 1—This tool is practically made "bicycle construction." Wheels are of steel, very light, and are 16 inches in height. Frame made of tubing, coupled to malleable castings; high arch, capable of working astride of 20-inch plants. An extra axle is sent out with each tool to be used, making a perfect single wheel hoe.

No. 1 Complete (like cut).....\$6.50
No. 3 Side Hoes only..... 3.75
No. 13 Side Hoes and Teeth..... 5.00



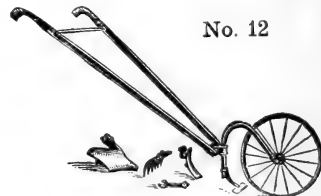
No. 4—Packed weight, 50 lbs.

No. 12—The wheel is of steel 16 inches high; the tools of best steel and malleable iron.

The average weight fitted with one working tool is but eight pounds, and can therefore be carried about the garden and used as readily as a common hoe.

Price complete only\$3.25

We Carry a Complete Line of Planet, Jr., Implements.
Send for Catalogue.



No. 12

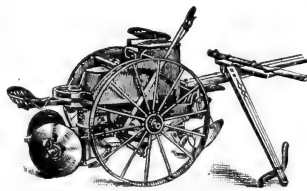
Iron Age (Improved Robbins) Potato Planter

This is strictly a first class potato planter. Average price about \$65.00. Write us for large catalog which gives full description.



No. 19

Price complete\$3.00

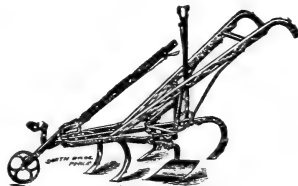


No. 66

No. 6 "Iron Age" Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Parties who use these one horse cultivators in their corn after it is too high to use other cultivators find that the corn makes from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre. Extra corn from two acres pays for it.

No. 6 As in cut \$6.00

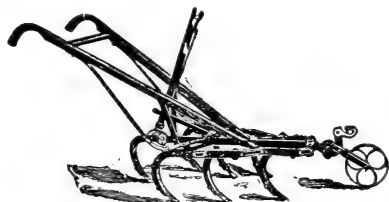


No. 6—Weight, 95 pounds

No. 1 "Iron Age" Seven Tooth Cultivator

This tool most thoroughly pulverizes all conditions of soil. We furnish it with wide or narrow teeth at same price.

No. 1 As in cut \$5.00

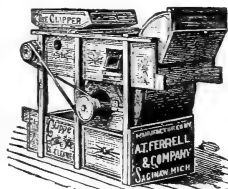


No. 1—Weight, 70 pounds

No. 1 Clipper Fanning Mill

This is the small size of the fanning mill and seed separator used by all seedsmen. It will separate small seed from large, take out light seed, straw, and weeds all at one time. Is equipped with ten screens, will fan all kinds of grain and seed. Send for large catalogue of fanning mills.

Price, complete \$20.00



Broadcast Seeders

Cahoon Seeder

The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. Price, \$3.25.



PREMIER

Little Giant Crank. This is the best medium priced seeder sold. Will sow anything broadcast and do it right. Price, \$2.00.

Little Giant Fiddle Bow. Same machine, but works with a bow in place of crank. Price, \$1.50.

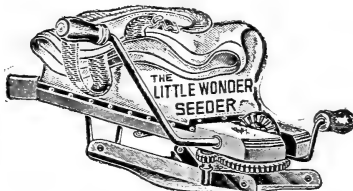
Columbia. This is similar to the Little Giant Seeder, and while it is not quite so strong, it will give good satisfaction. Price, \$1.25.

Premier Crank, \$1.00



LITTLE GIANT

Little Wonder Seeder



A good medium priced sower. Price, \$1.25.

The Cyclone Seed Sower



Simple in construction and easy of operation; has automatic regulator and cut off, and performs its work perfectly. It is practical and adapted to business purposes. Price, by express or freight, \$1.65.

All sent by Freight or Express.

Transplanting Trowels. With steel blade, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

Asparagus Knives. Steel, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

Dandelion Spuds. Useful for cutting weed roots out of the lawn. Price, 40c.

Putty Bulb

The best tool for applying putty. Used by florists and market gardeners. Price, \$1.00; postpaid.



Dibble, 25c
Postpaid, 40c





Lang's Hand
Weeder, 25c
Postpaid, 30c



Corn Planter,
\$1.00



THE MILK SUBSTITUTE

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
is for Calves what Mellin's Food is for Babies
Raises the finest Calves at about $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of Milk

PREVENTS SCOURING

100 lb. Bag	{ makes 100 Gallons of }	\$3.50
50 lb. Bag	{ rich, nutritious Gruel }	2.00
25 lb. Bag		1.00

TRY IT AND SELL THE MILK

Milking Tubes



Use for sore and obstructed teats and hard milking cows. Can also be used for a probe to pass the obstruction. The tubes are nickel plated. 2 in., 2½ in., 3 in. long, 30c each, postpaid.

STOCK FOOD

Meyer's Royal Spice. Composed of the most nutritious, appetizing seeds, roots, and herbs. For horses it entirely exterminates worms; gives strength and endurance; refreshes jaded animals; makes horses do more work; tones the stomach and prevents colic; purifies the blood, makes lively, energetic, and fine horses.

Price by Freight	100 lb. bag ..	\$10.00
	50 lb. bag ..	5.00
	25 lb. bag ..	2.50
	5 lb. bag ..	.60
	2 lb. boxes, each ..	.25

BY ITS USE

CATTLE—Feeding: Increase in weight and quality of beef, and show an additional profit by materially lessening the time required to put them in suitable condition for the market.

Cows—Milking: Yield more milk and of a richer quality.

SHEEP—Grow a better quality of wool, make better mutton, are kept in better condition, and it makes healthy ewes and fine lambs.

Hogs—At small cost, feed quickly, producing firm and sweet mellow bacon.



KILL THE BUGS WITH SLUG SHOT

Guaranteed. One of the cheapest and most popular insecticides. It kills potato bugs and cabbage worms, melon, squash, and cucumber bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. One perforated pound can, 15c; postpaid 30c. Ten pounds, 50c; by express at your expense.



Filled with Tiffney Insect Powder, 25c
Postpaid, 35c

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO-PAPER INSECTICIDE

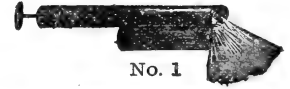
FOR FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES

"NICO-FUME" is positively the strongest Tobacco-Paper on the market; does not injure blooms, and furnishes the easiest method of fumigation ever devised. "NICO-FUME" is packed in special friction-top tins, and is sold as follows: 24 sheets, 75c; 144 sheets, \$3.50.

SPRAYERS

No. 1. We recommend this sprayer for spraying stock, poultry houses, and house plants. Holds one pint. Price, tin tank, 45 cents; galvanized tank, 55 cents.

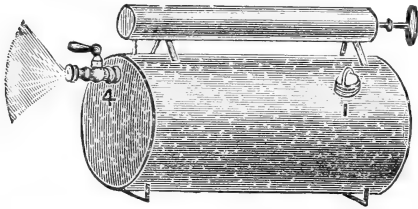
No. 2. Same as above, but the tank holds one quart; is made of galvanized iron. Price, 65 cents.



No. 1



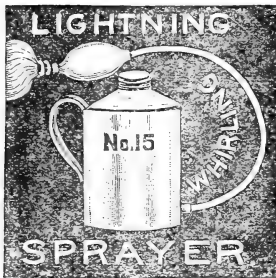
No. 2



No. 30.

No. 30. Compressed Air Sprayer

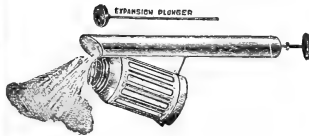
Made of galvanized iron, and holds two gallons. It will throw a spray 20 feet high. The air chamber and tank being horizontal makes it easy to carry and operate. A few strokes of the pump produces enough compressed air to empty the tank without further action of the pump. Price, \$1.75.



No. 15 HOUSE SPRAYER

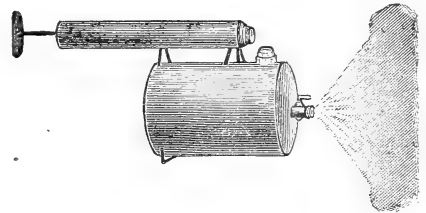
Durable and Easy to Operate

The tank which is easily filled is of oxidized metal and holds about two quarts; to this is attached a rubber bulb by which the spray may be regulated, heavy or light; also two feet of hose, enabling one to reach the plants in all parts of the window. Price, 85c.



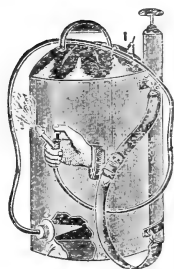
No. 20

No. 20. Tank consists of a Mason fruit jar. Cannot rust out. Its shape causes it to give a churning motion when in use, thus keeping the ingredients thoroughly mixed. It has a 2-inch air pump, heavy steel plunger rod, and strong handle. Price, 75 cents.



No. 35

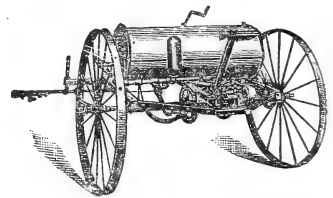
Blizzard No. 35. Has galvanized iron tank and stop cock. Holds one gallon of mixture. With a few strokes of the heavy air pump it will work continually until it is empty. Price, \$1.50.



No. 21

No. 21. "Lightning Sprayer."

Holds four gallons and is made of heavy galvanized iron, nicely painted. It is provided with safety valve to prevent over-pressure, shoulder strap, three feet of the best hose, with spring faucet and nozzle which will throw a fine mist-like spray or a solid continuous stream 30 feet high. Fill the tank about half full of liquid, give the air pump a few strokes and it will continue to spray until empty. It is fitted with an automatic brass stop cock which is held in one hand and worked by simply pressing the thumb a trifle, thus opening and closing the valve, letting out or cutting off an instantaneous spray. Price complete, \$4.00.



No. 100

No. 100. One Horse 4-row Sprayer. Tank made of best galvanized iron, holds 55 gallons. The wheels turn an air pump which furnishes the compressed air. Best automatic Horse Sprayer we ever saw. Send for large descriptive catalog. Price, \$65.00. Orchard attachment, \$7.00 extra.

Scollays Rubber Bulb Sprayers. Small straight neck, 75c; large angle neck, \$1.00.

All Sprayers sent by Express or Freight at your Expense.

SPRAYERS—Continued



Aquaject



No. 702



Knapsack



No. 6

Patent Aquaject. This pump will throw a stream about 60 feet. It can be adjusted to a very fine or coarse spray. The cylinder, piston rod, and couplings are all of brass. A good whitewash sprayer. Used with a bucket. Price, \$5.00.

No. 327 1-2. Little Giant Brass Spray Pump, with agitator, complete with hose, fine, coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, with malleable foot rest. Will throw a stream about 50 feet. This is a first class all around sprayer. Price, \$2.75.

No. 28. Similar to No. 327 $\frac{1}{2}$, but all made out of galvanized iron. A splendid pump for chicken houses. Price, \$1.75.

Myers' Improved Barrel Spray Pump

No. 702. This pump is nicely finished and made in a first class manner. All parts that come in contact with the liquid are of heavy brass. It can be easily and solidly bolted to any barrel. The air being compressed into the air chamber makes the spray continuous. A small jet of liquid from the pump keeps the ingredients agitated. It will spray whitewash, kalsomine, and water paints. Fitted with 5 feet of best 3-ply rubber hose, complete as cut. \$7.00

Eight foot extension rod extra60

Fitted with two discharge hose and nozzles. 8.50

No. 632. Same quality and constructed on same general principles as the No. 702, but smaller tubes. Adjustable for barrel or bucket. Complete as in cut. \$4.50

Myers' Knapsack Spray Pump.

The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer which can be removed. The pump has a large air chamber, ball valves, solid plunger, and agitator. It is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. The pump can be removed easily. The pump is also fitted with handle, so the operator can use it the same as a bucket pump, viz., set the knapsack on the ground and work pump with handle. The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder at will. Price. \$6.00

No. 17. This sprayer holds 4 gallons of liquid, and is made of the very best galvanized steel. It is fitted with a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pump. Can be used for spraying trees of most any height, applying lice killer on stock, washing buggies and windows. Price, complete with hose and Vermorel spray nozzle \$5.00

Automatic Wheelbarrow Sprayer

Two rows of cotton, tobacco, potatoes, strawberries, or cabbage can be sprayed at the same time. It requires but two or three minutes to charge with air. Then turn on the air and the machine will spray for half an hour without recharging with air. No danger of bursting sprayer, as it has a safety valve. The frame is made substantial of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gas pipe; iron wheel 20 in. in diameter; has a 10 gallon galvanized steel tank made of No. 18 steel; has a fine brass cylinder pump, size 3x6 inches. It also has two single Vermorel spray nozzles, for spraying two rows. In ordering, be sure to give width of rows. Length of sprayer over all, 6 ft.; weight, 90 lbs. Price, complete as shown in cut, \$18.00.

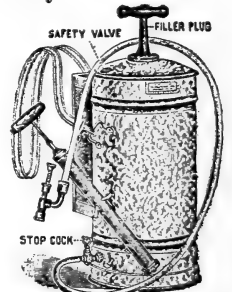
No. 6 Whitewashing and Painting Machine. It is made of heavy galvanized iron, and fitted with 10 feet of first class $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, nozzle and extension rod. Price, \$12.00.



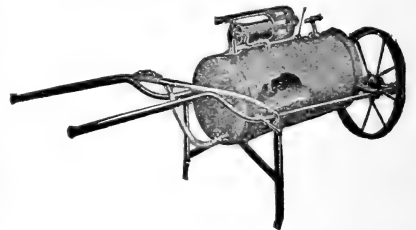
No. 327 1-2



No. 632



No. 17



YOU MUST SPRAY YOUR TREES

It is commonly estimated that the annual yield of all crops is lessened fully 25 per cent by the attacks of injurious insects and fungous diseases. Experiments have demonstrated that at least 75 per cent of this loss can be prevented by the use of simple remedies applied by means of a spray pump.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—LION BRAND. Is an indispensable fungicide and this brand is the best on the market. One gallon of the mixture makes 50 gallons by simply adding water. Growers of fruit and vegetables can insure their crops by using it. It is a better mixture than can be made at home, and no trouble. Price, quart, 50c; gallon, \$1.10.

KEROSENE EMULSION—LION BRAND. A perfect, reliable and safe concentrated emulsion that does not separate. It is used for spraying fruit trees or vegetables when they are attacked by sucking insects. One gallon of the mixture will make from 25 to 50 gallons by adding water. Price, quart, 50c; gallon, \$1.10.

HELLEBORE. This is a fine powder that is used for dusting on rose bushes and other plants about the house and garden where it is not desirable to use a very poisonous substance. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. box, 25c; 1 lb. box, 35c.

PARIS GREEN. The Green we offer is pure and is made expressly for agricultural purposes. We warrant it pure. Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. box, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. box, 25c; 1 lb. box, 35c.

SPRAYING CALENDAR

We present this table to assist fruit growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution. For scale insects and plant-lice our LION BRAND OF KEROSENE EMULSION should be used.

PLANT AND PEST	VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SPRAYING SOLUTIONS			
	First Spraying	Second Spraying	Third Spraying	Fourth Spraying
APPLE. Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Bud Moth, Apple Scab.	When buds are swelling, apply Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Add Paris Green for Canker Worm or Bud Moth.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.
PEAR. Codling Moth, Leaf Blight, Scab and Psylla	Before buds swell, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene if Psylla is present.	After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Fourteen days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.
PLUM. Curculio, Rot, Aphis and Scale.	Just before buds open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Kerosene when Aphis or Scale is present.
CHERRY. Rot and Aphis.	Just before buds open, Bordeaux. Kerosene, whenever Aphis is present.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	Twelve days later, Bordeaux if signs of Rot are present.	Kerosene if Aphis is present.
PEACH. Rot, Mildew and Curculio.	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.
GRAPE. Fungous Diseases, Steely Bugs, Flea Beetle and Thrips.	When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux. Paris Green if Steely Bugs or Flea Beetle appear.	As buds are opening, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.
POTATO. Leaf Blight and Colorado Beetle.	When plants are well up, Bordeaux. Paris Green if Beetles appear.	Two weeks later, repeat first application.	Two weeks later, repeat.	Two weeks later, repeat.
CABBAGE. Worms and Aphis.	When Worms appear, Kerosene, Paris Green.	Two weeks later, repeat if Worms are present.	Two weeks later, repeat if Worms are present.	Two weeks later, repeat if Worms are present.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A Wonderful and Inexpensive Insecticide. Kills Bugs and Insects. Revives Plant Life

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of all bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Destroys cabbage, squash, and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees, and vines. To produce luxuriant roses, spray liberally with Sulpho-Tobacco Soap solution before blooming time. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

3-oz. cake, makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution, 10c. Mailed, postpaid, for 13c.

8-oz. cake, makes 4 gallons prepared solution, 20c. Mailed, postpaid, for 28c.

Free with every order, "THE WINDOW GARDEN," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

"Don't Keep Hens, Make Them Keep You"

Poultry Bone should be kept before the poultry of all classes at all times, especially where egg production is desired. They will be the best judges as to the amount they want. Young chickens, especially, should be permitted to get it at their pleasure. Price, 8 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.35; 100 lbs. for \$2.25.

Raw Bone Meal. Same as cracked bone, only ground fine. Price, 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.10; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.

Blood Meal. This is pure, rich, dried blood, two ounces of which is said to equal one quart of raw blood. Very fine for incubator chicks, as it prevents loss from breaking down or leg weakness. Good to start hens laying. Feed one part blood meal to fifteen parts of mash. Price, 6 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.40.

Meat Scraps for laying hens may be mixed one part meat scraps to three parts crushed grain, bran, or shorts. Wet with hot water, or skimmed milk preferred. Feed night and morning. Price, 7 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.45; 100 lbs. for \$2.75.

Mica Crystal Grit. Not only your large fowls, but your small chickens *must* have grit. Most so-called chicken cholera is simply indigestion caused by lack of grit with which to grind the food. We carry in stock three sizes, large for old poultry, medium for pigeons, and small for young chicks. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for 85c.

Crushed Oyster Shells. If you expect your hens to lay eggs you must furnish them with something to make the shell. Oyster shells furnish them with this material. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for 75c.

Charcoal. 10c per lb.; 4 lb. for 25c.

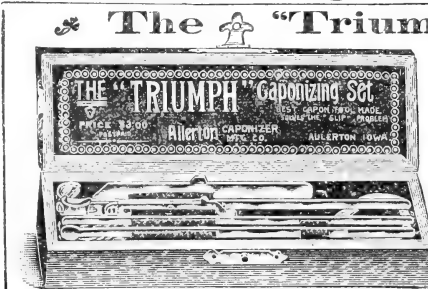
Meyer's Royal Poultry Spice. This "food" gives the best results of any we ever sold. We guarantee it to give satisfaction or money refunded. It is known to be the greatest egg producer and fattener of ducks and other poultry ever invented. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkt., 10c; 2 lb. pkt., 35c; 5 lb. bag, 75c; 25 lb. bag, \$3.75.

Poultry Marker. Over 200 different marks can be made by this marker punching web between toes. They are well made, with steel spring and cutter, nicely nickel plated. Postpaid for 25c.

These Goods Sent by Freight or Express at Your Expense



Poultry
Marker



Griswold's Chick Food.

This consists of millet, wheat and other seeds, grit, bone, etc., in such proportions as shall supply the young growing chickens with all that is necessary to secure health, vigor and growth. It not only is a money maker but saves much time and care in preparing their food after the usual method. When scattered in straw this food is also valuable for all poultry. 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.20; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.

Alfaimo Poultry Food. A food for chicks, laying hens and fattening poultry. Green, kiln-dried Alfalfa meal combined with meat scraps, blood meal, bone meal and other essential ingredients. Contains no grain or seeds of any kind, but furnishes in proper proportions the muscle, bone, feather and egg forming materials.

10 lb. sacks, F. O. B. Lincoln.....	\$0.50
50 lb. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.25
100 lb. " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00
500 lb. in cwt. sacks, F. O. B. Lincoln.....	8.00

Alfalfa Meal. Made from green, kiln-dried alfalfa hay and is in itself a very valuable poultry food. Alfalfa meal is from 2 to 3 times more valuable than clover meal; is greener and gives better returns. Good for chickens or stock.

10 lbs. for	25c
50 lb. sack, F. O. B. Lincoln.....	\$1.00
100 lb. sack, " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50

Alfaimo Meal. Same as Alfalfa meal except that it is mixed with syrup, a decided addition, besides being much easier to handle. Same price as Alfalfa meal.

Conkey's Roup Cure. Guaranteed to cure roup or refund money. By mail, postpaid, 50c.

Lee's Egg Maker. "50 feeds for 1c." Highly concentrated medicated meat food for poultry; an addition to the regular ration to enable the fowls to make eggs from good common grain food and water. Per box.....25c

Insect Powder. Specially valuable for use about nests of setting hens, and for young chicks. Lee's 1 lb. box.....25c; Tiffney's 2 lb. box...35c

Lice Killer. For lice and mites. Lee's: Gallon, \$1.00; half gallon, 60c; quart, 35c. Tiffney's: Gallon, 75c; half gallon, 50c; qt., 30c. Both guaranteed.

* The "Triumph" Caponizing Set

There is no doubt in the minds of up-to-date poultrymen as to the advantages of caponizing. The operation is very simple, and with a "Triumph Caponizing Set" any boy twelve years of age can perform it with safety and thoroughness. Capons, as anyone knows, sell on the market as a rule from five to eight cents per pound higher than any other chickens. The demand for capons is always good, is steadily growing, and at this time a better market is assured the producer in this field than any other. Now is the time to get into the caponizing business, and the first thing to start right is to buy a "Triumph Caponizing Set". No more efficient, simple or more easily operated set is being offered the craft today than the Triumph, and you will make no mistake by selecting the Triumph set.

PRICES

Set in plush-lined, cloth-covered case.....	\$3.00
Set in polished hardwood box	2.75
Set in japanned wood box	2.50

We pay transportation charges within the United States.



½ gal., 35c 1 gal., 50c 2 gal., 75c

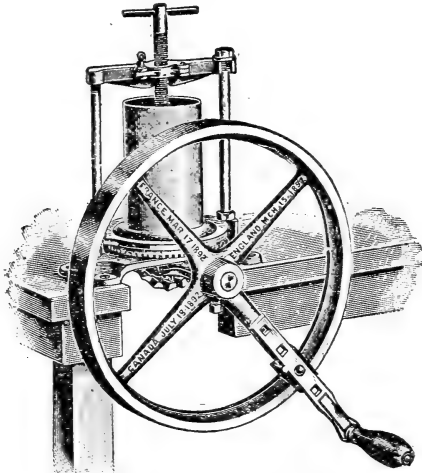
MECCA CHICKEN FONTS AND FEEDERS

Owing to its shape poultry cannot alight on this font. This prevents the water from becoming foul. They are made of stoneware, hence are always cool. ½ gal. size is especially good for brooders; chicks cannot fall into saucers and drown. ½ gal. feeder for chick food or grit just like the fountain, 35c each.



CLIMAX LEG BANDS

These are denominated as the "stay-on-kind." They are easily put on—even a little girl couldn't miss the trick. The rings are made of spring brass wire, and the tags are aluminum. Unless otherwise ordered, we number from 1-12, 1-25, 1-50, and 1-100. They are not made in pigeon sizes. 20c per doz.; 35c per 25c; 60c per 50; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. Discount on larger lots. In ordering always give breed of fowls bands are to be used on.



STEARNS' BONE CUTTER

We carry a complete stock of clean, pure Bird Seed.

Canary. (Sicily.) Superior to other varieties. In demand by all bird dealers and others who desire best grade of seed. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 18c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Russian Hemp. A very rich, oily seed much liked by all birds. Should be fed sparingly, as it fattens the bird and injures the song. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Rape. Very desirable to furnish variety. Many bird fanciers feed only canary and rape for regular diet of canary birds. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 18c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Mixed Seed for Canaries. All clean, plump seed, and can be mixed according to order, or if left to us, in the proportions called for by experienced bird growers. This you will find more economical than cheap package seed. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c; 17 lbs., \$1.00. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.



HENFRIEND WATER FONT

Made of very best galvanized iron, 8x12 in. Holds 2½ gallons. Cheap and practical; will last a lifetime; protected from dirt, yet easy to clean; will not drown the chicks; easy to fill and carry as a pail. Keeps the water cool in summer. Filled with hot water in the morning will not freeze during the day in cold weather. A child can fill it. Price, 60 cents.

STEARNS' BONE CUTTER

It has automatic feed; is self-cleaning; is the fastest fine cutting machine on the market; will stand more wear and tear; is least liable to get out of order; is the only Bone Cutter that will not clog with gristle or meat. Price, \$9.00.

BIRD SEEDS AND SUPPLIES

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Most important food for parrots. Very nutritious, and is liked by all large seed eating birds. Can be fed freely at all times. Better order a year's supply and have it sent by freight. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Paddy or Unhulled Rice. Ordinary rice of commerce in its natural state. A strengthening food for parrots, red birds, etc. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., \$1.00. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Mixed Seed for Parrots. Our own mixture of various seeds adapted to the parrot's needs. The best obtainable, and will keep your bird in perfect health. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Cuttle Bone. Important for canaries, parrots, and all seed eating birds. 2 for 5c. By mail, 4c each; 45c per dozen.

Model Incubator

MANUFACTURED BY

CHAS. A. CYPHERS.

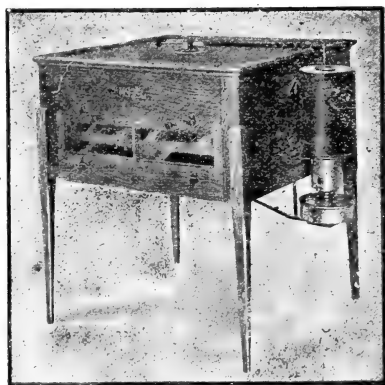
...HIS GUARANTEE...

THE MODEL INCUBATOR is guaranteed to be as represented in every particular. It is guaranteed to satisfy each and every customer. When my model is run with another make of Incubator, I guarantee that it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs in strong, healthy chicks or ducklings than does its competitor.

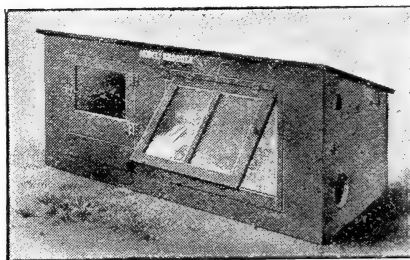
THE DAY HAS ARRIVED WHEN EVERY MODERN FARMER MUST HAVE AN INCUBATOR TO BE UP WITH THE TIMES.

In one short season the Model Incubator won first rank among practical poultrymen, the men who are in the business for a livelihood, not only at home, but in foreign countries. That this should have been done in so short a time proves conclusively its superior merit.

We had the agency for these Incubators and Brooders last season. Our trade was large, in fact much larger than we expected. Out of all this large business we have not had one complaint. We think this is exceptionally good and proves that these goods are the best made. They are not only strictly first-class but every machine will work with perfect satisfaction as long as you have it. A great deal of this satisfactory hatching is no doubt due to the perfect heat regulator. It is made of different layers of zinc and steel and is the most sensitive regulator known. As it is patented no one else can use it.



Model No. 2, 220-Egg, \$29.00



Colony Brooder, 3x6 ft., \$12.00

ful wholesomeness of both the nursery and exercising compartments. The most satisfactory feature is the usual report from customers that they had successfully reared practically all the chicks placed in it.

Price Incubators

No. 0, 60-Egg.....	\$14.00
No. 1, 100-Egg.....	20.00
No. 2, 220-Egg.....	29.00
No. 3, 260-Egg.....	37.00

Price Brooders

Model, Indoor.....	\$8.00
Model, Double Indoor.....	10.50
Model, Colony Indoor.....	12.00

All F. O. B. Cars Lincoln. SEND FOR LARGE INCUBATOR CATALOG.

For Poultry Supplies see pages 26-27

For Sprayers see pages 22 to 25

I am very much pleased with my Model Incubator purchased from you last May. I consider it to be the best machine I have ever seen. The practical results were first hatch, 145 chicks; second hatch, 150 chicks out of 200 eggs set. I am well pleased with my Model Brooder.

Yours truly,

MRS. M. J. HATTEN, Cadams, Neb.

TIMELY RURAL BOOKS

The Prices Quoted Below Include Postage

Farm and Garden

Agriculture, A B C of. Weld.....	\$0.50
Alfalfa. Coburn, F. D.....	.50
Asparagus. Hexamer, F. M.....	.50
Broom Corn and Brooms.....	.50
Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. Allen.....	.50
Corn, The Book of. Myrick, H.....	1.50
Crops, Spraying. Weed, C. M.....	.50
Forage Crops. Shaw, Thomas.....	1.00
Fumigation Methods. Johnson, W. G.....	1.00
Fungi and Fungicides. Weed, C. M.....	.50
Gardening, Prize. Fiske, G. B.....	1.00
Insects of the Farm and Garden.....	1.50
Insects and Insecticides. Weed, C. M.....	1.50
Irrigation Farming. Wilcox, L. M.....	2.00
Irrigation for the Farm and Garden. Stewart, H.....	1.00
Mushrooms—How to Grow Them. Falconer.....	1.00
Manures, Talks on. Revised. Harris.....	1.50
Market Gardening and Farm Notes. Landreth.....	1.00

Onion Culture, The New. Greiner.....	.50
Rhubarb Culture, The New.....	.50
Soiling Crops and the Silo. Shaw, Thomas.....	1.50
Soil of the Farm, The.....	1.00
Sugar Beet Seed. Ware, L. S.....	1.50

Fruits, Flowers, Etc.

Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants. Allen, C. L.....	1.50
Fruit Garden, The. Barry, P.....	1.50
Fruit Harvesting, Marketing, etc. Waugh, F. A.....	1.00
Plants, Your. Sheehan, James.....	.40
Small Fruit Culturist. Fuller, A. S.....	1.00
Window Flower Garden. Heinrich.....	.50

Miscellaneous Books

Beekeeping Explained. Quinby.....	1 00
Duck Culture. Rankin, James.....	.25
Egg Farm. Stoddard, H. H.....	1.00
Profits in Poultry.....	1.00
Turkeys, How to Raise them. Myrick, H.....	1.00
Canary-Birds. New and Revised.....	.50
Left-Overs Made Palatable. Curtis, I. G.....	1.00

TO MAKE A HOTBED

A hotbed should face the south or southeast, be located on well drained ground, and if possible be protected on the north by a building or high fence.

6 x 10 feet will be large enough for an acre garden. Sashes are usually 3x6 ft. Dig a trench 2 ft. deep, around this place a frame 16 inches high at the back and eight inches in front. Fill the hole with fresh horse manure that has lain for a week or ten days, tramping it down firmly and covering with 4 inches of fine, rich, black soil. Place the sashes over the frame. After standing a few days lift the sashes to allow the rank heat and steam to pass off; when the temperature has subsided to 90 degrees F. sow the seed. It is best to bank the outside of the frame up to the sash.

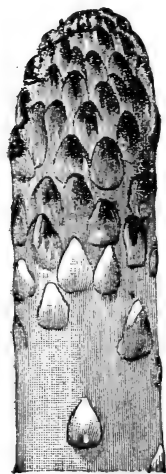
The hotbed may be all above ground by making a pile of manure 2 ft. high, and 2 ft. longer and 2 ft. wider than the frame, fill in with black soil and complete as directed for the excavated bed.

When plants are nearly ready for outside lift the sashes every pleasant day, gradually hardening off the seedlings. Frame and sashes should be stored away at the close of the season and will thus last for years.

Vegetable Seeds.

Grow your own vegetables in your own garden that you may gather them fresh and crisp with the morning dew still on them, and that you may gain the great pleasure derived from garden work in all its phases.

We deliver all seeds offered in this department free to any post-office in the United States, except in 5 lb. lots or over.



Asparagus

1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
5 lbs. to the acre

SPARGEL

In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant into permanent beds that have been deeply dug and highly manured.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth, green sort of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth. An early large-stemmed, green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Palmetto. An early, green sort, prolific and very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces white stalks of large size and finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

One to two years time may be gained by setting out roots. The ground should be well manured and deeply spaded; the roots planted two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least 6 inches deep. 15c per dozen; postpaid. 60c per 100, by express at your expense.

BEANS

1 pint to 100 feet of drill;
1 bushel per acre

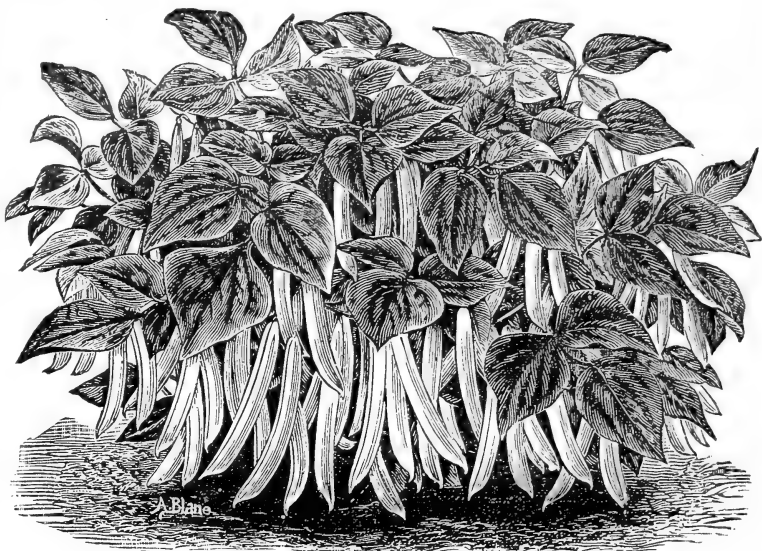
Busch Bohnen

The soil best adapted to beans is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation. Never hoe when the vines are wet, as the pods would become discolored. For succession plant every two weeks.

BUSH or SNAP

Wax or Yellow Pod
Varieties

Golden Wax. A standard sort. One of the earliest beans in the market. The pods are of good length, flat, but quite thick and broad. They are waxy, golden yellow, and of fine, buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.



JONES' STRINGLESS WAX BEAN

Improved Golden Wax. Pods are thicker than those of Golden Wax, and of better quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Jones' Stringless Wax. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof. It matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early, and ripens its crop of seed earlier than the earliest of our field beans. Seeds long and white. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; postpaid.

Davis Kidney Wax. The large beans are pure white, kidney shape, excellent for cooking green or dry. The pods while young are stringless, tender, and of excellent flavor, very long, straight of uniform size and shape, and clear, waxy white. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods long, flat, nearly straight, white, handsome, and of good quality. Beans large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

German White Wax. Vines small and erect, pods short, broad, flat, fleshy, and wax-like. Beans short, round, and perfectly white, excellent either for snaps or shelling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 55c; postpaid.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, and an early and abundant bearer. The pods are long, flat, and straight, and of a light yellow color. The beans when ripe are a bluish black. It is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The pods are golden yellow, very long, round, nearly all solid pulp, and stringless, cooking tender and delicious, a vigorous grower, and very productive. Seed large black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; postpaid.

German Black Wax. A popular variety; pod a waxy yellow, solid, tender, almost transparent, stringless, seeds when ripe jet black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

DWARF BUSH LIMA BEANS

The Bush Limas are quite desirable for the garden, as their cultivation does away with poles. These should not be planted till the first of June.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Grows in compact bush form about 18 inches high. The beans are small in size, but of delicious flavor and great productiveness, and about two weeks earlier than the others. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A bush form of the true large Lima. A good yielder, bearing a handsome, large pod, well filled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

BEANS—CONTINUED

Dwarf, Green Podded Sorts

Burpee's New Stringless. The only stringless green-podded bean in cultivation. The pod is round, full, large and straight. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Improved Red Valentine. Early and prolific. Pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, and remain a long time without becoming hard. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

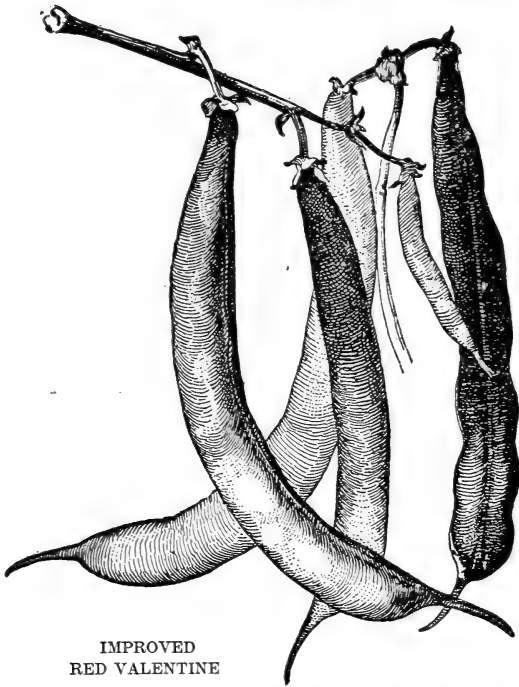
Early Mohawk. Long, flat, straight pods. Very hardy, and can be planted much earlier than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy, early and productive. A standard sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Refugee (Thousand to One). Most prolific green-podded sort, thick and fleshy. Especially desirable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

White Marrow. Good shelled, either green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Little Wonder Navy. Valuable for field culture; very prolific, excellent dry bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.



IMPROVED
RED VALENTINE

POLE BEANS

1 quart to 200 hills

Stangen Bohnen

These are more tender than the Dwarf Beans, and planting should be delayed about a week longer. Set a stout stake about 8 feet long firmly in the center of each hill, leaving four plants to a hill.

Cut Short (Corn Hill). A standard sort for planting among corn. It will yield a good crop without the use of poles. Beans nearly oblong, cut off at the ends, white with reddish-brown spots. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Dutch Case Knife. A cornhill bean. Pods very long and flat; beans flat, kidney-shaped, white, of excellent quality green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Lazy Wife's. A late bean. Pods long, broad, thick and entirely stringless; rich and buttery dry beans, white, and unsurpassed as shell beans for winter use. Very prolific. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Large Lima (Butter). Productive. Large, flat pods; beans white, of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

BROCCOLI

1 oz. to 2,000 plants

Spargel-Kohl

Taller and more hardy than cauliflower, but otherwise very similar to that delicious vegetable. Culture and use are same as cauliflower.

Early Purple Cape. The best variety for our climate. Heads close and compact, of a greenish purple color, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

White Cape. Similar to above except in color, which is a creamy tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

All the seeds I got from you have done very well. The Red River Early Ohio potatoes have done extra well and as early as any variety I have planted. My corn did fine too.

Yours truly,
H. J. LENGEL.

Arapahoe Co., Colo.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sprossen-Kohl



The plants grow two to three feet high, and produce miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads, after they have been touched by frost, become very tender, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; postpaid.

CULTURE—Same as winter cabbage. Break down the leaves in the fall to force the growth of the sprouts.

The field carrots were good. I fed them to all kinds of stock and they liked them. I like the yellow carrots best. The mangel wurzel beets did very well.

HENRY A. SHINN.

Idaho Co., Idaho.

BEETS

Runkel-rube

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam, in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow in drills eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and covered with sandy soil, to prevent wilting. To prevent beets losing their color in cooking do not break the skin.

Early Egyptian. Early, flesh dark blood-red, zoned with lighter shade; crisp, sweet and tender when young.

Crosby's Egyptian. An improved strain of the Egyptian, skin and flesh are dark red, roots smooth, round and of fine quality, extra early.

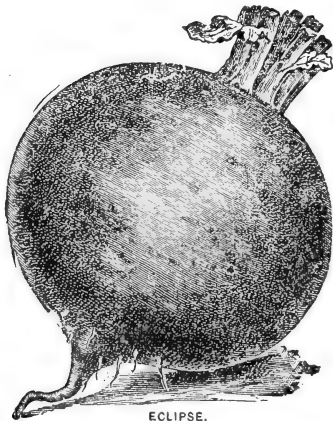
Eclipse. An extra early variety with round, smooth blood-red roots. Matures very early and is popular both for market and home garden.

Extra Early Flat Bassano. Very sweet, light colored flesh, fine form.

Best Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, fine flavor; good for winter.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip. A grand beet for bunching for market and for the home garden. Tops small; roots globular; smooth skin, dark blood-red; flesh bright, crisp, tender, sweet and remaining so for a long time.

Columbia. Extra early, also one of the finest main-crop beets either for market or home garden. The roots are turnip shape, growing three to four inches in diameter, deep through, smooth and entirely free from small rootlets. Flesh deep blood-red, tender and of rich flavor.



ECLIPSE.

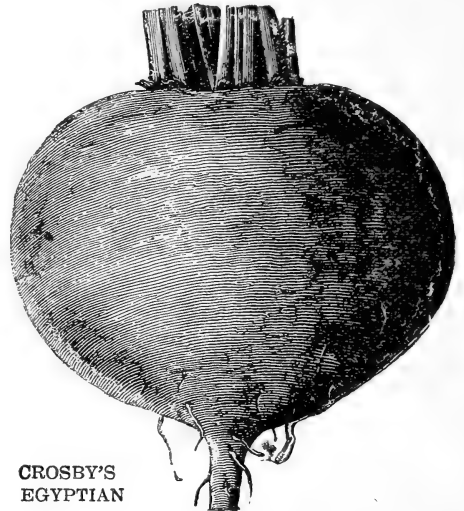
rich dark red, crisp, tender, and very sweet, never becoming woody, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts.

Long, Dark Blood. Tops large, with good-sized, long roots, tapering and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept until spring. A popular winter sort.

Swiss Chard. Grown for its leaves only; the mid-rib is cooked and served like asparagus, and the leaves used for greens.

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 5 to 7 lbs.
to acre in drills

The early turnip varieties are ready
for the table in from 50 to 60 days
from sowing seed

CROSBY'S
EGYPTIAN

Price on all Beets
oz., 5c; 1-4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid

If sent by express deduct 10c per lb.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. Of good form and flavor. Flesh and top deep blood-red; an excellent early or winter variety.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Very early and popular, small top, retaining its blood-red color when cooked. A good second early variety.

Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip. Round and smooth, matures early. Skin and flesh are of a deep, blood-red; sweet and tender. An excellent keeper.

Arlington's Early Blood Turnip. A dark-leaved variety, following Eclipse in maturing; perfectly round, blood-red, excellent quality, and good for winter.

Half-Long Blood. An entirely distinct variety, and the best for winter use. The roots are pear-shaped, smooth, flesh a



HALF LONG BLOOD

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

For Stock Feeding

One ounce will sow 100 ft. drill
6 pounds per acre

140 to 150 days required from sowing to maturity.

Mangels and Sugar Beets are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh green food for dairy stock and the fattening of cattle, sheep, and hogs during winter. A most valuable addition to the dry rations, largely increasing the flow of milk in cows, and also helps to promote their health while stabled. When the fact is considered that 50 tons of Mangel Wurzel may be grown on a single acre, at a small outlay, the wonder is that every farmer does not profit by it. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than sugar beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in April to June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop.

Mammoth Long Red. This is truly a mammoth, a single root often weighing 30 pounds. Enormously productive, yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. They grow half above ground, and are easily harvested. Our seed comes from a specialist in Europe, and can be relied upon.

Norbitan Giant. Not surpassed for cattle feeding. Flesh red, very solid. Roots very large, always keeping well.

Dignity Long Red. Long roots of an enormous size; smooth and regular in shape, with a small top.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet.

This is considered the most desirable variety for sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter than some varieties, are thicker in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.

This beet grows to a large size, will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, broad at the shoulder, and gradually taper to the base. They grow with a considerable portion above the soil, and are easily harvested. Whitish-green skin, and crisp, snow-white flesh.

French White Sugar.

It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre with a good percentage of sugar. A most desirable sort for stock feeding.

Golden Tankard.

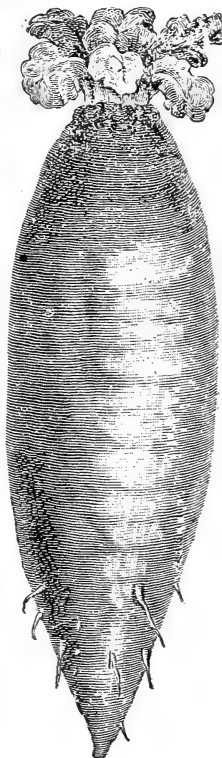
A superior strain of golden fleshed mangel; roots half long and very large. It is particularly rich in milk-producing qualities. It is very easily pulled, exceedingly hardy.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. Remarkably even in shape, rather elongated. It grows more than half above ground, of russet yellow color, with fine neck and large leaves; flesh white, firm, sweet, greatly relished by cattle. Producing enormous crops; easily pulled and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Globe. Roots of large size and globular form; very productive; adapted for growing in shallow soils.

Oz., 5c.
1-4 lb., 10c.
1 lb., 35c.
Postpaid

By Freight
5 lbs., \$1.00
10 lbs., \$1.80



LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR



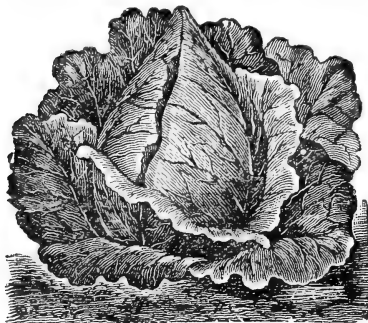
KLEIN'S WANZLEBEN SUGAR

CABBAGES

Kopf Kohl

1 oz. to 5,000 plants;
2 oz. to transplant for an acre

For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way, and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

than any other sort. Heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A first-class second-early; round-flat; head large, solid, crisp, and tender; short stemmed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

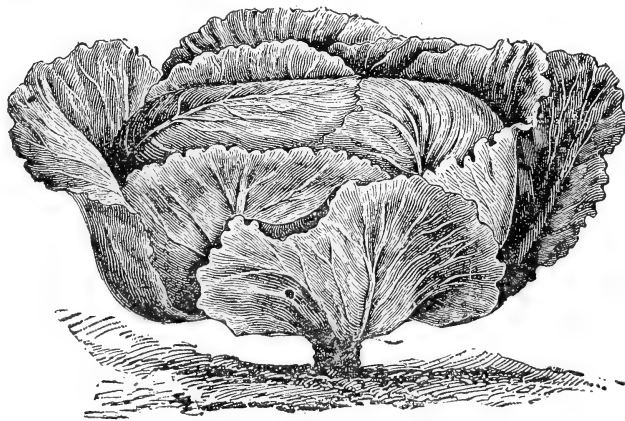
Early Drumhead. A fine strain of dark-bluish-green color; plant very hardy; compact, flat head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Early Summer. A popular second-early sort; producing large and solid heads of fine quality; keeps longer without bursting than most any sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

All Head Early. The heads are deep through, extra solid, uniform in color, form and size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

All Seasons. (*Vandergaw.*) Growing so quickly; the large, solid heads are very tender and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. A fine strain with uniform, large, solid heads; keeps well; stems very short. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

heads, slightly later than the Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Marblehead Mammoth. Late; the largest cabbage grown; largely planted for kraut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Hollander. (Danish Ball Head.) Hardest heading variety known. Remarkable for great weight and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, exceedingly fine, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Drumhead Savoy. Hard-heading, very curly or blistered; finest quality, with a delicate flavor peculiar only to this type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Red Dutch. A deep red or purple, solid head, fine for salad or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

USE KEROSENE EMULSION for Cabbage Worms. It kills them. Page 25.

Extra Early Express. (Lightning.) It produces pointed, hard heads of good size, a week earlier than Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Earliest Etampes. (Earliest of All.) This is extremely early; producing small, quite solid, pointed heads; excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Early York. Very early; small heart-shaped heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Large York. About ten days later, larger in size than Early York. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best, being very hardy and sure to head. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm

Surehead. This cabbage never fails to make a fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a vigorous grower, ripening late. First-class main-crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

The Lupton. This variety is one of the best for a main crop, combining the best qualities of the second-early and the late sorts. It is also one of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. (Selected Strain.) The great cabbage for fall and winter. The large, oval, solid heads are flattened, and of splendid quality. Will keep in the best condition for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

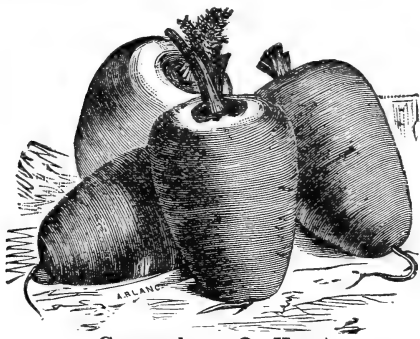
Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter variety; extra large, solid

CARROTS

CAROTTEN, MOHREN

1 oz. to a row 100
feet long.
2½ lbs. per acre

Any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin to three to six inches apart in the row as soon as the plants are large enough. For winter use gather and store like beets or turnips.



Guerande, or Ox Heart

red color, and is a variety we can recommend to all market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. The leaves are fine, the roots are almost cylindrical, very smooth, of good shape and size, and about six inches long; the flesh is red and very sweet. They are easily pulled and keep well. A most excellent sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Orange Stump-Root. The tops are of medium size, roots deep orange, large tapering to a dull point. Smooth, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

Improved Long Orange. Large, smooth, and of rich orange color. A good keeper, of fine quality for table use, and highly nutritious for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; postpaid.

IMPROVES
CONDITION

CARROTS FOR STOCK

INCREASES
MILK FLOW

Many experiments conducted in Agricultural Colleges and by farmers have placed carrots in the front rank as a desirable food for horses and cattle. Horses eat them with the greatest relish, and grow fat. Cut up into small sections, sprinkled with salt and mixed up with their cornmeal ration, cattle winter in splendid shape. A marked increase in the flow of milk is soon perceived when carrots are fed to cows.

Large Yellow, or Victoria. Largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots fine, of light orange color, and possessing high feeding properties; good keeper. Lb., 45c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50, by freight.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots grow to a large size. Pound, 45c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50, by freight.

Cauliflower

BLUMEN KOHL

1 oz. to 5,000 plants

These need a deep, rich, moist soil, and require the same treatment as cabbages. For early summer varieties, seed should be sown in hotbed early in March, transplant when weather is warm. For late or autumn varieties, sow in March or April, transplant in June; hoe often.

Extra Early Erfurt. Head of good size, white and compact. Early and desirable. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 90c; oz., \$1.75; postpaid.

Early Snowball. (Extra Selected.) This very superior strain is noted for producing early plants of dwarf habit, short, compact growth, and uniform shape. It is extremely hardy and one of the surest to make a solid head. For forcing or planting in open ground no other variety can surpass it. Good for early, second early, and late planting. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., \$1.35; oz., \$2.50; postpaid.



CELERY

Sellerie

1 oz. to 3,000 plants
or 200 ft. of drill

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or hotbed, cover the seed not too deep. Keep the bed moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The essentials to success in celery growing is rich soil and plenty of water. The best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. Cultivate freely. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up when plants are wet, as this would be likely to cause them to rust or rot.

To keep celery for winter, dig trenches a foot wide and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand celery in these erect, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. It should be covered with straw or leaves, a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

White Plume. (See cut.) A variety specially adapted to cultivation by amateurs, as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor. It is the earliest celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than Christmas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

Colden Self-Blanching. This is without doubt the best celery for general use. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicious flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. The heart is large, solid, and a beautiful rich, golden-yellow. It is decidedly the best keeper of all the self-blanching varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Pink Plume. It has the long keeping qualities for which red celeries are noticeable, also that sweet, nutty flavor, and the faint pink makes it wonderfully attractive. It has no tendency to rust and bleaches naturally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

Giant Colden Heart. This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender. It is a fine keeper and a favorite for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

Giant Pascal. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, and crisp; it has a fine nutty flavor and free from any trace of bitterness, retains its freshness a long time, and keeps splendidly when stored for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

Celeriac. (Turnip Rooted Celery.) (See cut.) Roots edible. Large, smooth, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

Soup or Flavoring Celery. (Old Seed.) Used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.



WHITE PLUME



CELERIAC, OR TURNIP
ROOTED CELERY

Chives

Schnittlauch

Chives are perfectly hardy little perennial members of the onion tribe, and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is required. The tops appear very early in spring, and can be shorn throughout the season as needed. Roots, per bunch, 25c, postpaid.

Collards

Blatter Kohl

CULTURE—Same as Cabbage.

Mammoth Southern. Collards are extensively grown in the south for greens. They form large, open heads. Slight freezing improves the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Corn Salad

Feldsalat

A small, hardy plant, exclusively used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, also cooked and served like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

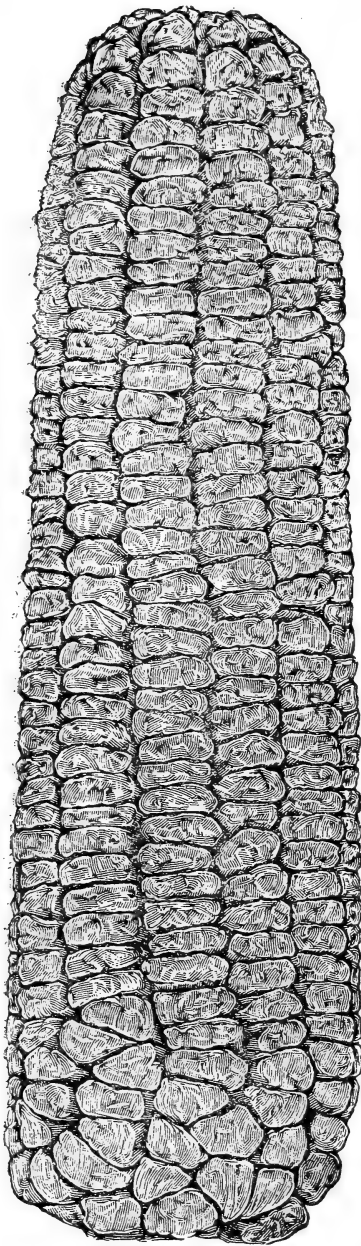
Pop Corn for the Boys

White Rice. The most widely known variety, very popular for popping. Pkt., 5c; lb., 13c; postpaid.

Queen's Golden. It pops creamy white, very large, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 13c; postpaid.

CORN — Sweet or Sugar

ZUCKER MAIS



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

Sweet Corn for Fodder.

A mixture for green feed or for curing for winter. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c.

1 quart to 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts to the acre

In an average season from planting to first fair picking is from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; practically nothing is gained in time, and much is lost in quality by planting too soon. For a succession, plant every two weeks, in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

✓ Varieties are arranged in the order of maturity.

✓ **Adams' Extra Early.** Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Cory.** (Red Cob.) This is still the earliest sweet corn. Ears six inches in length, with eight rows of grains. The cob is red, and ripe grains tinged with amber. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; postpaid.

✓ **Mammoth White Cory.** Nearly as early but larger than Early Cory. The ears are twelve-rowed; grains are broad, very white and of excellent quality for an early sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; postpaid.

✓ **Crosby's Early.** Remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed with grains very tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Champion.** A medium early variety following close upon the first early sorts. Said to have the largest ear of any early corn grown. It is twelve-rowed, pure white, sweet, and tender, and retains these qualities for an unusually long period. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Shaker's Early.** The kernels are large, of pearly whiteness and delicious flavor. Its extreme earliness, great productiveness and largeness of ear being its chief characteristics. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Minnesota.** One of the best early sorts, for the market or private garden. Stalks four to five feet high with no suckers and bearing one or two ears, long and eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Black Mexican.** Medium early, about six feet in height, with one or two fine ears eight inches in length, with eight rows of large grains which are a deep bluish color when ripe, of decidedly sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard main crop variety. It is hardy, large-growing, and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qts., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Hickox Hybrid.** Makes a large and attractive ear, white cob and grain, a popular market sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Country Gentleman.** This variety has a small cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender grains of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 2 qt., 45c; postpaid.

✓ **Mammoth Sugar.** Produces the largest ears of any sort; excellent quality, sweet, tender, and delicious; late variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; 3 qt., 55c; postpaid.

We have received the seeds in good order and more than we ordered. Very much obliged to you. H. H. WEBER, Lancaster Co., Neb.

CUCUMBERS

Guerken

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, with 8 or 10 seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Keep the soil well stirred, and when the plants are out of danger of insects, leave 3 or 4 plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from 1st of June to 1st of August. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

1 oz. to 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
Earliest varieties ready for table in 50 to 55 days,
from seed. Main crop in 65 to 75 days.



BOSTON PICKLING



DAVIS NEW PERFECT CUCUMBER (FIELD RUN.)

Davis New Perfect Cucumber. A sure money maker for growing under glass or for out door growing. Mr. Davis says: "A perfect type combining quality, shape, color and productiveness. In color a dark, glossy green; shape, slim symmetrical with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow pussy and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow streak on them. It is as early as the earliest white spine and it out-yields by far anything I have ever tried." It is such a strong grower that it is able to resist the cucumber diseases. As out door stock cannot be told from hot house stock they bring a higher price. Price per packet (50 seeds) 20c; 3 packets for 50c.

Early Russian. One of the earliest; the fruit is small and produced in pairs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Early Cluster. A short, pale green variety; fruit borne in clusters near the root, containing few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Excellent for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, smaller at each end; bright green, flesh tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Improved Early White Spine. For forcing it is preferred to all others. Flesh tender and crisp. Fruit uniform in size, straight and light green, with few white spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific. (See cut.) One of the best pickling varieties; dark green, tender, crisp, and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Improved Jersey Pickling. A standard small variety, dark green, tender, crisp, productive, of fine flavor and uniform size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Improved Long Green. A well known standard, main crop variety, about nine inches long, of excellent quality, and makes the best of pickles. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Everbearing. Small, very early and productive; solid, few seeds and of fine quality. It continues to bear until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

White Pearl. This variety is by far the best of the white sorts. Ripens early and is very productive. Good for forcing, and quite attractive for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

Cool and Crisp. Early and prolific. The skin is very dark green, almost black, and covered with knobs. Splendid for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

Japanese Climbing. The cucumbers are thick, tender, and of delicate flavor, flesh white; skin dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

Giant Pera. Very long, smooth skin, few seeds, splendid for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

Cherkin. Very small oval, prickly variety, distinct from all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

A GOOD SCHEME. Put in a second row of seed a few inches from your first cucumbers when they begin to run. The bugs prefer young plants. Your earliest plants are thus protected and those of later planting that escape the bugs will prolong the pickle season.

Kill bugs with Slugshot. See page 22.

Cress or Peppergrass

Ready in from 21 to 40 days.

Cress should be sown in a sheltered spot quite thick, in shallow drills; in a short time it will be fit for cutting. Sow frequently, as it matures very rapidly.



CURLED CRESS

Extra Curled. This small salad is much used with lettuce, the warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; postpaid.

Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Egg Plant

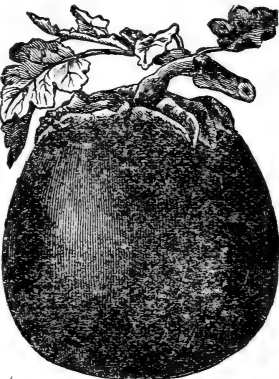
Eierpflanze

Ready for table in 145 to 160 days.

1 oz. to 1,000 plants. A tender plant, start early in hotbed or in the house. Plant out early in June, care being necessary to prevent plants being chilled by the change.

Improved New York Purple, Spineless.

The standard for home and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 13c; oz., 25c; NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; postpaid.



PURPLE

Endive

Endivien

Ready for table in 43 to 50 days from seed.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. One of the best autumn and winter salads. Sow from June until August, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 14 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown bleach by tying the tips of the leaves together.

Green Curled.

Large and well adapted to this soil and climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



Moss Curled. Leaves very finely curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

White Curled. A beautiful variety, finely curled, does not need bleaching, naturally a pale golden yellow. Plants can be used at any time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Herbs

Herbs delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an * are perennial. Sow early in spring in shallow drills, one foot apart; when up a few inches thin out; cut just before they come into full blossom, tie in bunches and hang up or spread thinly.

Basil, Sweet. (Basilikum.) For soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt., 6c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Borage. (Boretsch.) Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Caraway.** (Feld-Kummel.) For confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; postpaid.

Dill. (Dill.) Leaves and seed are used in soups, sauces, and pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; postpaid.

***Fennel, Sweet.** (Fenchel.) Ornamental; used in fish sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***Horehound.** For seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

***Lavender.** (Lavendel.) Aromatic, medicinal herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Marjoram, Sweet.** (Majoran.) Leaves and shoots for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Sage.** (Salbei.) Most useful herb for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Summer Savory. (Bohnenkraut.) Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; postpaid.

***Thyme.** (Thymian.) For medicinal use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

Blaetter Kohl.

Ready for table in 100 to 130 days.

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill, and makes 5,000 plants. Sow about April 15 in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly. Cultivate like cabbage. Much improved by freezing.

Tall Green Curled. About two feet high, with numerous dark green curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Dwarf German. (German Greens.) The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Purple German Curled. Esteemed by Germans, similar to the above, but of a rich purple color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill and makes 3,000 plants. A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. The edible bulb is served like turnips. Sow from May to July, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin. Cultivate the same as for cabbage.



Early White Vienna. Of dwarf habit, quick growth, very delicate flavor.

Early Purple. Purple outside, with white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

The seeds you sent me, especially the celery, gave perfect satisfaction.

A. K. HUBER.

Gage Co., Neb.

I never saw such large packets of garden seeds for the money.

Ottawa Co., Kan.

G. A. MINNEMAN.

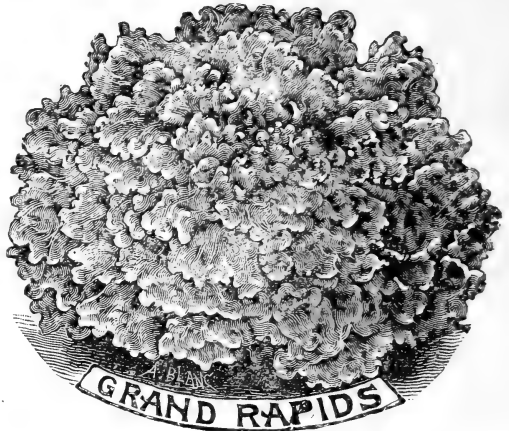
LETTUCE

Lattich Salat

Fit for use in 3 or 4 weeks, marketable size, 60 to 65 days, from seed.

1 oz. to 400 feet of drill

Lettuce thrives best in a light, very rich, moist soil, but does well in common garden soil enriched with rotten manure. For first crop sow in gentle heat in February, and transplant to 10 inches apart. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. For a summer supply sow thinly in shallow drills in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil, and thin out to a foot apart.



w. s.—White Seed; b. s.—Black Seed.

All Postpaid			
Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Early Curled Silesia. w. s. A leading early sort for cutting	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25 \$0.70
Simpson's Early Curled. w. s. Leaves broad, frilled and blistered. Light green, sweet, tender, and well flavored. An early, erect growing sort.	.05	.10	.25 .70
Black-Seeded Simpson. Larger, lighter colored, good forcing variety, tender, and of very good quality.....	.05	.10	.25 .70
Grand Rapids Forcing. b. s. One of the finest forcing and shipping varieties. It matures quickly, is large, handsome, crisp, and tender. ....	.05	.10	.25 .75
Improved Hanson. w. s. Very large, solid, and of fine quality, withstands the hot sun. A standard outdoor lettuce; none more reliable .....	.05	.10	.25 .70
Early Prize Head. w. s. Large loose heads; green, tinged with brown, outer leaves curled; very crisp and tender; of superb flavor and very hardy; slow in running to seed; a popular variety .....	.05	.10	.25 .70
Black-Seeded Tennis Ball. For forcing; forms a close head, with few outer leaves .....	.05	.10	.30 .85
Denver Market. w. s. Large solid heads; crumpled leaves; fine quality.	.05	.10	.30 .85
Iceberg. w. s. Very solid; large, handsome cabbage lettuce; superior quality; the leaves are always crisp and tender. ....	.05	.10	.30 .85
Big Boston. w. s. A fine strain for forcing or open ground; very large, solid heads, light green in color .....	.05	.10	.30 .85
Early White Cabbage. w. s. Fine, buttery heads. A favorite for sowing in fall. Hardy and crisp.....	.05	.10	.30 .85
California Cream Butter, or Royal. b. s. A splendid summer variety; rich cream-yellow leaves which are very thick and tender. ....	.05	.10	.30 .85
Salamander. b. s. Compact, tender heads, composed of thick, smooth, yellowish green leaves, resisting summer heat.....	.05	.10	.30 .85
Mignonette. b. s. Small, solid, russet-colored head; fine quality...	.05	.10	.30 .85



AMERICAN FLAG

Leek (Lauch.) 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, and makes 1,500 plants. Succeeds best in light rich soil. Sow early in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck may be bleached.

American Flag. An old favorite; large, with broad leaves growing only on two sides; a hardy sort.

Musselberg. The largest variety; hardy; flavor mild.

Rouen. Enormous size; best for forcing; excellent keeper.

Prices on Leek

Pkt., 5c;

Oz., 10c;

¼ lb., 35c.

Postpaid

MINT The old fashioned mint has been growing in favor late years. Used in flavoring meats, etc., also for mint sauce. Easily grown. Clump, each 15c; 2 for 25c; postpaid.

My garden seed you sent me is all up so nicely, I have been hoeing them today and am well pleased.
Sarpay Co., Neb. MRS. P. TILLMAN.

The seeds ordered from you are all right. We like your seeds better than any we have ever used; the best crop of

northern seed we ever had in our garden; will order more this fall.
Lavaca Co., Texas. JOHN HUBER.


I received the seeds from you and am well pleased with them, so am sending for a few more
Gillian Co., Ore. MRS. FRED ADLARD.

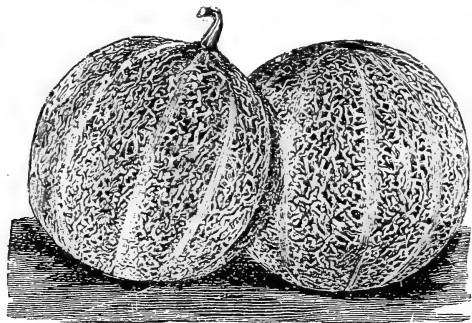
MUSKMELONS

1 oz. to 50 hills;
2 to 3 lbs. per acre

Earliest varieties ready in 90 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days.

Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger from frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in each hill. After all danger of the bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants per hill. When about 3 feet long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, and the fruit mature earlier.

 Color of flesh is given after each name.



ROCKY FORD

Rocky Ford. (See cut.) (Green.) A small oval melon, slightly ribbed, and covered with a coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, very sweet and juicy, and solid clear to the rind; very early and popular. One of the best for hotel and restaurant use, as well as for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Green Nutmeg. (Green.) A very early variety of fine quality, fair size, with thick, sweet flesh. In universal demand for both home and market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; postpaid.

Extra Early Hackensack. (Green.) The fruit is medium sized, nearly round with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Chicago Market. (Green.) It matures early, ripens evenly, and is of uniform size. The fruit is large, nearly round in form, and flattened at the ends. Flesh thick and of most delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c; postpaid.

Deduct 10c per lb. from these prices if ordered sent by express.

Early Jenny Lind. (Green.) The earliest variety; small, round, netted, fine flavored.

Golden Netted Gem. (Golden Jenny.) Very early; small and of fine flavor.

The Banquet. (Salmon.) Medium-sized, flat at both ends, and beautifully netted; excellent quality; the flesh is uniformly deep, the color is a dark, rich salmon.

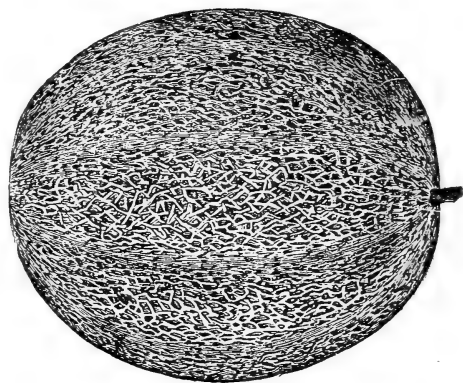
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. (Green.) Large, round, flattened; skin is green and coarsely netted, large deep ribs.

Cantaloupe. (Yellow.) Skin and flesh yellow; not netted; good quality.

Paul Rose, or Petoskey. (Salmon.) Small, oval, flesh highly flavored, very thick, firm, and sweet, with very small seed cavity.

Banana. (Yellow.) Late; grows 18 to 20 inches long, highly perfumed.

Tip Top. (Yellow.) Every fruit produced, whether big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy, fine flavor, firm, but not hard fleshed, eatable to the very outside coating. As a yielder it is not surpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.



OSAGE

Osage, or Miller's Cream. (Salmon.) A standard sort, medium size, oval, dark green, netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is thick and firm, rich salmon, highly flavored, and delicious to the rind; cavity very small, a remarkable keeper and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Emerald Gem. (Orange.) A small, very early melon, form globular; skin smooth, dark green. The ribs are marked, flesh very thick, with small seed cavity, and the flavor is sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

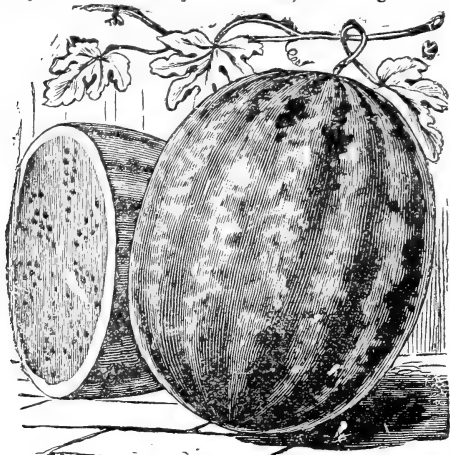
All Postpaid

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Jenny Lind.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Golden Netted Gem.	.05	.10	.20	.60
The Banquet.	.05	.10	.25	.85
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.	.05	.10	.20	.70
Cantaloupe.	.05	.10	.20	.60
Paul Rose, or Petoskey.	.05	.10	.30	1.10
Banana.	.05	.10	.30	1.10

WATERMELON

WASSER-MELON

Ready from 90 to 140 days from seed, according to variety.



COLE'S EARLY

To get good strong vines early in the season, form large, well drained hills of earth, made very rich, about eight feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

ls., light seed; ds., dark seed.

Phinney's Early. ls. Extra early, oblong; flesh pink, very sweet, thin dark green skin. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Cole's Early. ds. (See cut.) One of the finest early watermelons; of medium size, round form, and striped skin. Very hardy; flesh deep red, sweet and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Mountain Sweet. ds. Early, fruit large, oval, rind dark green and thin, flesh scarlet, solid to the center and sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Kolb Gem. ds. Striped, very large and an excellent shipper. Of a delicious sugary flavor, bright red flesh, firm and solid. A valuable variety. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Dixie. ds. Fruit oval, large, early, and of fine appearance. Skin dark green, striped, flesh deep scarlet, sweet, tender and juicy. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Ice Cream (Peerless). ls. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin is a pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, sweet, crisp, and melting. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Kleckley Sweets (Monte Cristo). ls. Shape oblong, skin dark green, rind thin, heart large, melting and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

Ironclad. ls. Large, solid, and of delicious flavor, unsurpassed for productiveness

Florida Favorite. ls. Oblong; mottled dark green with lighter stripes.....

The Boss. ds. A fine oblong melon; of small size, good flavor, skin black green

Kentucky Wonder. ls. Large, oblong; dark green; red seed and flesh

Cypsy, or Rattlesnake. ls. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh...

Dark Icing, or Ice Rind. ls. Of round form; sugary flavor; dark green skin

Cray Monarch (White Icing). ls. Large, long; crimson flesh, light skin

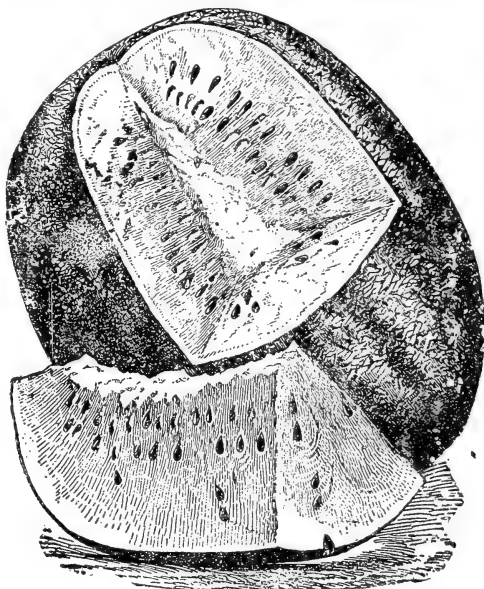
Colorado Preserving Citron. (Green seed.) For preserves.....

1 oz. to 25 hills;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. per acre

Mclver's Wonderful Sugar. ls. A very sweet solid fleshed sort. Large size, shaped oblong; striped skin; fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Duke Jones (Jumbo). ls. The common weight of this melon is 60 to 80 pounds, nearly round, dark green; flesh solid, deep red, very productive. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

Black Boulder. It is enormously productive, nearly round in shape, reaching a mammoth size, with rich dark green skin; flavor equal to any melon, and shipping qualities excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.



SWEET HEART

Sweet Heart. ds. (See cut.) Vine vigorous, productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Flesh bright red, solid and very tender and sweet. The melons retain their good quality for a long time. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Triumph. Enormous size, nearly round, dark green, rind thin and firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Cuban Queen. ds. One of the largest varieties, skin striped dark and light green; heavy cropper; flesh bright red, luscious, crisp, sugary. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

All Postpaid.

oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
\$0.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.20	.65

If sent by express at buyer's expense, 10c per lb. may be deducted from above prices.

Ready for green onions in 60 days.
Main crop matures in 130 to 190 days
from sowing.

ONION

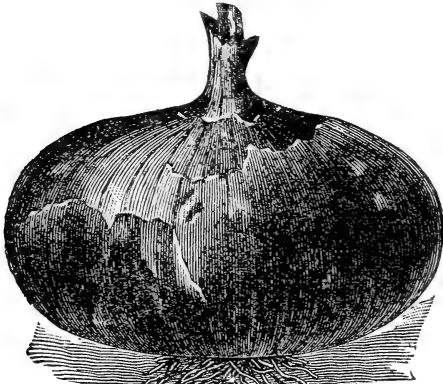
Zwiebeln

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill;
4 to 5 pounds to the acre

The onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seeds in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants can just be seen in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off one-half an inch from the bulb.

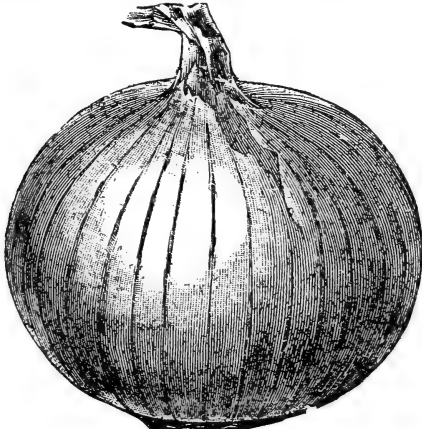
Extra Early Red Flat. Matures very early, yields abundantly and is of mild flavor; medium size; deep red and solid. Poor keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

American Extra Early Pearl. Earliest of all white onions. It is not a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.



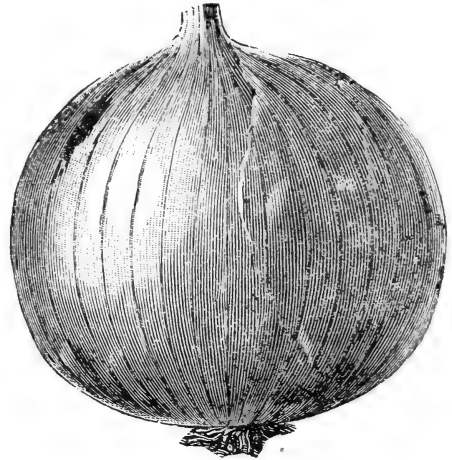
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Large Red Wethersfield. (See cut.) This is the standard and favorite variety. Large size, deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, stronger flavored than lighter varieties. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.



AUSTRALIAN BROWN

Australian Brown. Distinct from all others; is nearly round, wonderfully hard and solid, ripens extremely early; never makes scalions, of medium size, skin a deep amber brown, flesh mild and agreeable. No other onion has such keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.



GLOBE WETHERSFIELD ONION

Globe Wethersfield Red. Remarkable for size, earliness, productiveness, beauty of color, perfection of shape, and long-keeping qualities. Possesses all the excellent qualities of Red Wethersfield and Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

Prize-Taker. It is of immense size, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a handsome appearance. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A fine productive variety of medium size, skin coppery yellow, flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Best of keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King. Handsome flat onion of enormous size, silvery white, tender, of a mild sweet flavor. The best keeper among the white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

White Portugal (Silver Skin). A large flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty; an excellent early ripening sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

White Queen (Barletta). For pickling; small, flat, pure white, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Southport Large White Globe. Very large, solid and handsome, deep globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Southport Large Red Globe. Matures late; a splendid keeper; of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

Southport Large Yellow Globe. Very deep globe; skin rich golden yellow; fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Onion Sets

All Postpaid

	pt.	qt.
Red Bottoms	\$0.15	\$0.25
Yellow Bottoms .....	.15	.25
White Bottoms .....	.20	.30
Red Tops .....	.20	.30



NEW CHINESE MUSTARD MUSTARD

1 oz. to 75 feet of drill

Very hardy. Seed can be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost, in shallow drills. Cut when a few inches high. It grows rapidly, and several sowings may be made.

New Chinese. The immense leaves grow rapidly, and can be cut frequently until killed by frost. Leaves are eaten boiled like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Mammoth Southern Curled. The large curled-leaf variety so popular in the south, where the seed is sown in the fall and used in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

White. A small pungent salad; the seed is also used for flavoring pickles, etc. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

MUSHROOMS

These popular and delicious fungi can be grown wherever there is a warm cellar or a close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horsestable manure for making the beds can be obtained. The spawn runs freely, and produces the finest mushrooms. We send free, if requested, directions for preparing the beds. Brick weighs about one and a quarter pounds and is sufficient to plant nine square feet. Each, 35c; postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Essbarer Safran

1 oz. to 40 feet of drill



The pods when young are used in soups, stews, etc. The plants are of the earliest culture. Sow at the usual time for all tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants 2 feet apart.

Improved Dwarf. An early variety, pods comparatively short but very numerous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

White Velvet. Pods round, smooth, large, and attractive; of superior flavor, produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY PARSLEY

Petersilie

1 oz. to 150 feet of drill

Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water and sow early in spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to four inches. A few seeds sown in onion rows use no space. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used for garnishing and seasoning.

Champion Moss Curled. The plant resembles a tuft of finely curled moss, leaves extra large, and a rich deep green. Valuable for garnishing and also as ornamental foliage plants for borders of beds. It is slow to run to seed and very hardy. Grows in window boxes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg. The root resembles a small parsnip, and is the edible part. Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

PARSNIPS

Pastinake

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 lbs. per acre

Sow in April or early in May. Cultivate the same as carrots. They may be dug in autumn and stored for winter use, but if left in the ground till spring are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

Hollow Crown. Standard variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary, and of excellent flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Improved Guernsey. (Improved Half Long.) The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Very smooth, the flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

PEANUTS

When sending your seed order don't forget to order a few peanuts for the boys and girls. Plant in light sandy soil in April, in pod or shelled, two to a hill on level ground. Hill up from time to time as required. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; postpaid.

All the seeds I got from you have done very well. The Red River Early Ohio potatoes have done extra well and as early as any variety I have planted. My corn did fine too.

Yours truly,
Arapahoe Co., Colo.

H. J. LENGEL.

PEAS

Erbsen

1 quart to 100 feet of drill;
1 to 1½ bushels per acre

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil. The general crop may be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

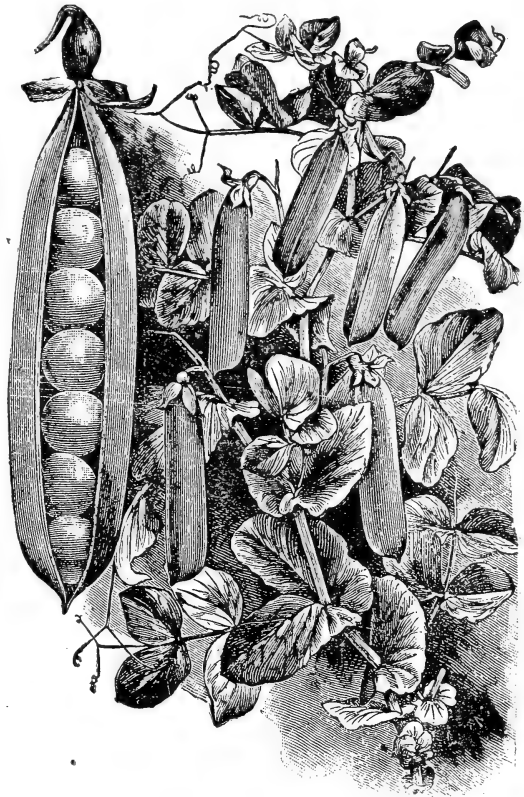
The Three Best Peas for the Home Garden

These can all be planted at the same time, and will be ready for use in succession.

✓ **Nott's Excelsior.** 1 ft. (See cut.) Earliest wrinkled pea; of close, compact, dwarf growth. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large peas unusually sweet. It not only yields heavily in pods but also in shell peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Everbearing.** 2 ft. A very prolific variety, pods three to four inches long, well filled with large peas of excellent quality. The vines branch freely and continue a long time in bearing. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

✓ **Champion of England.** 4½ ft. The vines heavy, pods large, nearly straight, and well filled with tender peas, which are sweet and of excellent quality. It is a profuse bearer, most reliable late sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

Extra Early Varieties

✓ **Alaska.** 2 ft. The earliest blue pea, of good flavor, dark green pods, well filled and ripen uniformly. One of the very best for market gardeners.

✓ **First and Best.** 2½ ft. Very early, productive, pods good sized and well filled. A favorite market pea.

✓ **Tom Thumb.** 9 in. A smooth, white sort, very dwarf.

✓ **Little Gem.** 1 ft. Very prolific, of excellent flavor; a garden favorite.

✓ **American Wonder.** 9 in. Very early, peas of first quality, valuable and reliable.

✓ **Gradus, or Prosperity.** 2½ ft. An extra early wrinkled variety bearing immense pods, large peas of finest quality.—It is the earliest large podded pea in cultivation; the peas are of superior quality, both in size and delicious flavor.

Second Early, or Medium Varieties

✓ **Abundance.** 2 ft. Long, round, well-filled pod, productive, quality perfect.

✓ **Horsford Market Garden.** 2 ft. Extremely prolific, and bears its pods in pairs. Fine flavor.

Late or Main Crop Varieties

✓ **Telephone.** 4½ ft. Large peas of rich sugary flavor. A vigorous grower.

✓ **Yorkshire Hero.** 3 ft. A wrinkled marrow of extra fine quality, spreading.

✓ **Stratagem.** 2 ft. Large pods, large wrinkled peas, stalky vines.

✓ **Large White Marrowfat.** 5 ft. Enormous yielder, seeds large and smooth.

✓ **Sugar or Edible Pod.** Used same as Snap Beans.

✓ **Canada Field. Cow Peas.** See Forage Plants, page 13.

All Postpaid

Pkt.	pt.	qt.
\$.05	\$.18	\$.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.20	.40
.05	.25	.50
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.15	.30
.05	.20	.40

* Wrinkled and sweet.



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE

PEPPER

1 oz. to 2,000 plants

Pfeffer

Require from 135 to 160 days from sowing to maturity.

The small peppers are the hottest, the large varieties being quite mild in flavor. Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when weather is favorable. They may also be sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past and the soil is warm.

Price of all peppers (except as otherwise noted): Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Sweet Mountain. Large and of mild flavor, smooth and handsome, much used for making mangoes.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. (See cut.) Large and early; flesh thick, hard, and less pungent than most other sorts.

Ruby King. Fruit very large, scarlet, sweet, of mild flavor, flesh quite thick, one of the best.

Chinese Giant. Mammoth in size, very distinct in shape, grows four to five inches long, of a brilliant scarlet, flesh very thick, extremely mild and sweet, productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Dawn. Golden-yellow; mild and sweet.

Celestial. Small; creamy yellow; scarlet when ripe.

Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; pods slender, hot and pungent. Used for pickles.

Red Chili. Very productive, small, red, very hot. Excellent for pepper sauce.

Tabasco. Used in Tabasco Sauce. Profusion of tiny red peppers in sprays. Extremely hot.

PUMPKINS

1 oz. to 50 hills;
3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Kuerbis

From 100 to 120 days from sowing seed to maturity.

Pumpkins are planted frequently in connection with a crop of corn, or as a second crop after early peas, etc. The following are all thin and tender-skinned varieties, as distinctive from the hard or thick-shelled squashes. The fruits are quite susceptible to frost and should be gathered and stored in a cool, dry place. If bruised they will not keep any length of time.

Small Early Sugar. A very handsome, little pumpkin, with deep orange colored skin, and flesh of unusually fine sugary flavor, fine grained, very productive and keeps well. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Large Sweet Cheese. Fruit flattened; skin rich cream color; flesh yellow, thick, tender; large, hardy, and productive. Excellent for table use. Good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

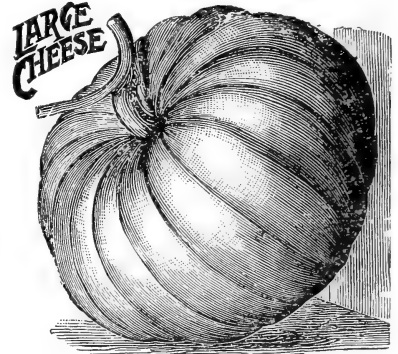
Tennessee Sweet Potato. Pear shaped, good size, skin creamy white. The seed is all in the cavity of the large end, the thick neck being solid; exceptionally fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Japanese Pie. Early and productive, of medium size, large at one end, terminating in a crooked neck; flesh is a rich salmon color, excellent quality; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Productive; color light cream, sometimes lightly striped; flesh salmon colored, mealy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

King of the Mammoths (Jumbo or Potiron). The largest of all pumpkins. Round, flattened at both ends; salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh; fine grained; tender, and of excellent quality for pies. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40; postpaid.

Connecticut Field. Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; postpaid.



POTATOES—SWEET

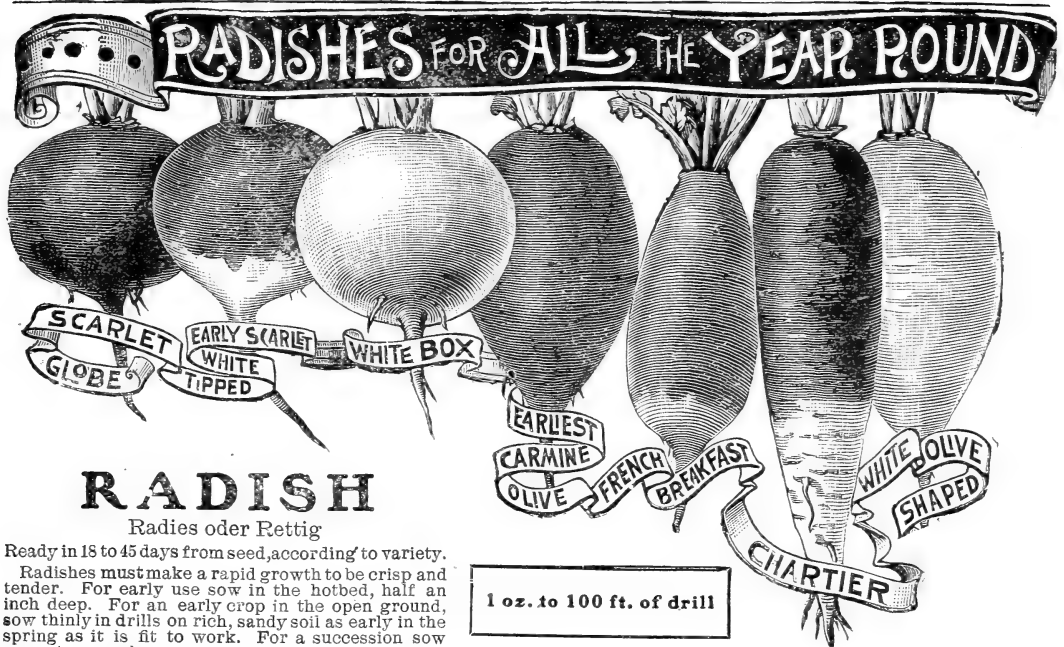
One bushel of potatoes should produce 2,000
sprouts—6,000 to 7,000 plants to the acre

Succeed best in light, sandy soil. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts, the entire potatoes are planted in beds, say 5 to 6 feet wide, and as long as required, the bed being opened 20 inches deep, filled in with stable manure, and covered with 4 inches of sand. The potatoes are placed upon the sand at 4 by 4 inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be 4 inches in depth on top of the potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at 4 feet apart by 2 feet in the row. Ninety days are generally allowed from transplanting to digging.

Our Sweet Potatoes are all Muscatine grown, and far excel those grown in the south.

Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Red Jersey, Early Golden. These are the most desirable varieties. Ready about April 1. Write for prices.

Sweet Potato Plants Ready May 1. Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, price per 100, 40c; postpaid. 25c per 100; 500 for \$1.00, by express at your expense. Red Jersey and Early Golden, 50c per 100; postpaid. 35c per 100; 500 for \$1.50, by express.



RADISH

Radies oder Rettig

Ready in 18 to 45 days from seed, according to variety.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use sow in the hotbed, half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground, sow thinly in drills on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For a succession sow every two weeks.

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

Giant Crimson Globe. This is an entirely new variety, suitable for forcing or early planting out of doors. It will grow to six and seven inches in circumference, and still remain solid and juicy, free from all signs of becoming soft. In shape this new Radish is round to oval, and is very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.

Triumph. A striking variety. Root globe-shaped, white, with scarlet stripes running around. A good forcer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Non Plus Ultra. Its very small tops make it specially adapted for forcing, fit for use in three weeks or less from sowing. Roots round, dark red; flesh white, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Extra Early Erfurt. One of the finest round, red forcing varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Early Bird. Bright red turnip, medium size. Ready to pull in twenty days after sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Rosy Gem. Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots both small; skin bright scarlet, tipped white. One of the finest turnip-shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard sort, round, about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet, flesh white. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Scarlet Globe. (Early Deep Scarlet.) Very handsome, fine quality, brilliant color, rapid growth. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. Brightest red, tipped pure white. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Philadelphia White Box. Remarkably short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, does not become pithy with age. Its short top and rapid growth especially fit it for growing under glass. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

French Breakfast. Most popular, red, tipped white, quick growing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Brightest Scarlet (Long Cardinal). Good forcing variety. Fit for use in 25 days after sowing. Intermediate between the long and half-long sorts, bright scarlet, slightly tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Chartier (Shepherd). Large, long, summer radish; scarlet with white tip. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth; quite early. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Iceberg. The roots 4 inches long are stump-rooted and of transparent whiteness, with short leaves; grows very quickly, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Long White Vienna (Lady Finger). Very smooth, skin and flesh pure white, crisp, rapid grower, does not get pithy. A favorite summer sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

White Strasburg. White, firm, and mild; grows to a large size, retaining its excellent quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Summer Radishes, Mixed. For use in family gardens. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

By Mail, Postpaid

Sow in July. Pull before severe frost and store in damp cellar.

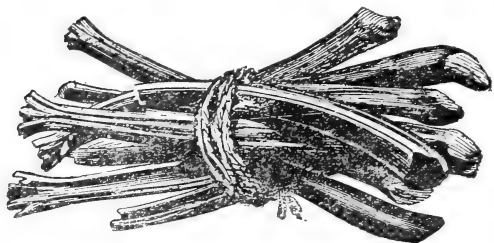
	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Chinese Rose (Scarlet China). Large oval, bright rose-colored, good keeper	\$.05	\$.15	\$.50
California Mammoth White. Very large, growing twelve inches long.....	.05	.15	.50
Round Black Spanish. Fine globe-shaped, popular with Germans.....	.05	.15	.50
Long Black Spanish. Black skin; white flesh, long, will keep until spring....	.05	.15	.50

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarber

1 oz. to 500 plants

The richer the ground is the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out to six inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. In removing, be careful to pull off close to the roots instead of cutting.



Victoria. Stalks very tall and large; skin thick and red-stained; pulp quite acid; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Linnaeus. A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots. Set in spring and they will be ready for use the following season. 10c each postpaid; 5c each; 50c per dozen by express, not prepaid.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Haferwurzel

1 oz. to 75 feet of drill

Resembles a small parsnip, and when thinly sliced and cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. It succeeds best in light rich soil. Sow early and quite deep, thin out and cultivate like the carrot, roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, store a quantity for winter use in a cellar.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly to an extra large size. The root is pure white, and of superior quality. Invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

SPINACH

Spinat

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill
12 lbs. per acre

Cultivated very extensively for "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, sow early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw.

Bloomsdale or Savoy-Leaved. The earliest of all, and one of the best; the leaves are numerous, curled, and wrinkled. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.

Improved Thick-Leaved or Long-Standing. A fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed early. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.

Prickly or Fall. The hardiest of all, therefore the best where the winters are severe. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.



SALSIFY

SUNFLOWER

3 lbs. per acre

Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in rows three and one-half to four feet apart, and ten inches apart in the row.

Mammoth Russian. Stalk large and very woody, growing from 6 to 12 feet high. Flowers of enormous size, bearing large, plump seed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 18c; postpaid.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. An old, well known variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Havana. Best for the manufacture of cigars. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

MRS. J. D. LUEERS, MARSHALL COUNTY, KANSAS, says, on November 9, 1905: "The Kherson Oats bought of you last spring yielded 75 bushels per acre."

MRS. ROSA UPDIKE, BOURBON COUNTY, KANSAS, says: "I am well pleased with the Kherson Oats."



WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

SQUASH

Speise Kuerbisz

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growth of the Squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from the frost is past and the ground is warm and thoroughly settled. Keep the earth about the plants loose and clean. Three plants to the hill. For remedy against bugs, see pages 23, 25.

SUMMER SORTS

1 oz. to 30 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre
Hills 4 feet apart each way

Ready for use in from 55 to 65 days from planting.

White Bush Scallop. (Patty Pan.) (See cut.) Very early, skin white, flesh tender and delicate, bears abundantly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Golden Bush Scallop. Same as above except yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Golden Summer Crook Neck. The richest of the summer sorts. Early and productive. Bright yellow with warted skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

FALL AND WINTER SORTS

1 oz. to 20 hills; 6 lbs. per acre
8 feet apart each way

From planting to maturity, 100 to 125 days.

If the winter varieties are not planted until the latter part of June they are more liable to escape the ravages of the borer. Gather before injured by frost for winter use, care being taken not to break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Fordhook. Small, oblong; shell yellow; flesh dry and sweet, and of good flavor. Very early; excellent at any stage of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Faxon. The ripe squashes vary in color, some of them being pale yellow, while others are green, mottled, and faintly striped. Sweet and very dry. It matures early and can be used as summer squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Early Orange Marrow. The earliest by ten days of the winter squashes. It is creamy orange in color; fine form, handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

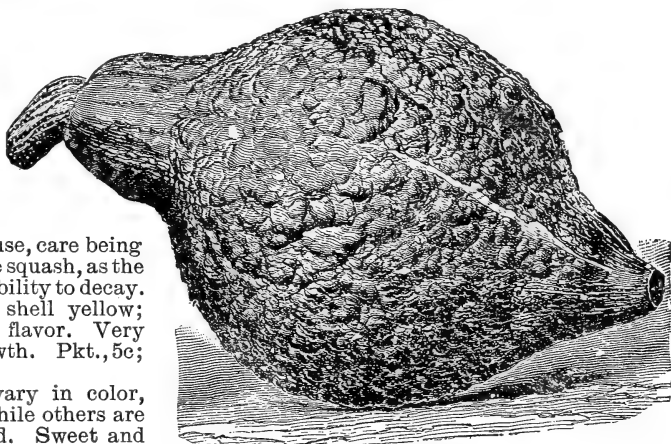
Boston or Autumnal Marrow. Large, oval form; skin bright orange mottled with cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow fine grained and good flavor, unexcelled for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Delicata. Orange yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, of small size. For private use particularly we can recommend this squash. Early and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Perfect Gem. Nearly round; skin creamy white; flesh fine grained. Bears great number of small squashes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Essex Hybrid or Warren. An early and rapid growing variety; one of the finest grained, richest flavored, most prolific and sweetest of the squash family, and keeps till the following June. Flesh very rich orange color, dry and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Above prices include postage. If sent by express at your expense, deduct 10c per lb.



HUBBARD SQUASH

Hubbard. (See cut.) One of the best late varieties; fruit large, pear-shaped; skin very dark green; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavor. Very hard shell; excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Golden Hubbard. Similar to the above except that the skin is deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but of a lighter color, and is remarkable for its sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavor. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Pike's Peak (Sibley). Pear-shaped, with stem on large end; skin smooth, pale green; flesh thick, solid, orange color; very dry, rich, and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Winter Crook Neck. Fruit long and crook necked; skin dark green mixed with yellow. A fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Mammoth Chili. Enormous size, round, flattened at ends, skin orange color and slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and deep yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.45.

TOMATOES

LIEBESAPFEL

Mature in from 90 to 150 days from planting according to variety

For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over. Transplant carefully four feet apart each way and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set.

Earliana. It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00 postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. Livingston's. The originator says, "Very early and productive; in size, color and quality of fruit equals the Stone; in habit of vine resembles Dwarf Champion but is stronger and more erect, admitting very close planting." Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Extra Early Freedom. A new medium sized, extra early tomato, borne in clusters and very prolific; fruit perfectly round and brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Dwarf Champion (Tree Tomato). A great favorite. Extra early; dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright; fruit smooth, medium sized, purplish-pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Quarter Century. It has the bush-like growth of the Champion; very prolific; the fruit is large, smooth and solid, rich red, of fine flavor. Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Early Minnesota. It is extra early; medium size; round and smooth; dark red, firm flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; postpaid.

Atlantic Prize (Early Ruby). Vines vigorous; fruit large, bright red, and borne in clusters; extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; postpaid.

Improved Acme. A fine, solid, smooth early variety, medium size, purplish red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; postpaid.

Stone. Large, perfectly smooth; bright scarlet; ripening even to the stem without a crack; very solid and heavy. The best main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; postpaid.

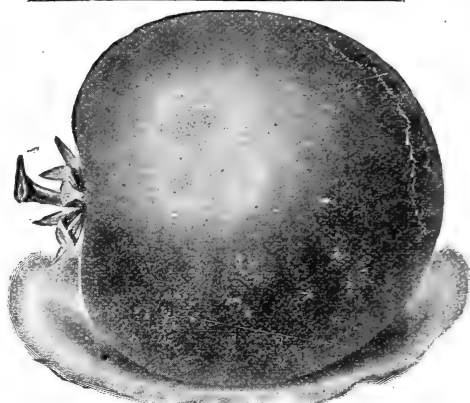
Favorite. Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; postpaid.

Beauty. It is early, smooth, solid, and of excellent quality. Fruit crimson with purple tinge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid.

Success. Scarlet fruited, large size, handsome, smooth and of very fine quality. Fruit sets in clusters, and ripens second early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Enormous. Fruits uniformly large, four to five inches across and very deep through; smooth, solid and a brilliant scarlet. Borne two and three in a cluster. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

1 oz. to 2000 plants
1-4 lb. (transplanted) per acre



Livingston's New Globe. It is of beautiful globe shape, with quite a percentage of elongated (stem to blossom) fruits, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with flat fruited sorts. Among the very first to ripen, although of large size, very smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds, ripens evenly; color a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Flavor very delicate and agreeable. The fruit is borne on short jointed, branching plants in great abundance. A good general cropper; one of the very best for greenhouse growing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postp'd.

Magnus. Fruit thick, heavy, and solid; crimson color with purple tinge. Medium early, of perfect form, large and attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak). Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet; flesh solid and of the best quality; cells small and few in number; very productive; stands shipment well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; postpaid.

Ponderosa. Of immense size, solid, meaty, almost seedless, pinkish purple, and of good flavor, late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; postpaid.

Perfection. Solid, smooth, and of blood-red color, equally desirable for the home garden, for shipping and for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.70; postpaid.

Trophy. One of the best; fruit large, smooth of a bright red color, and good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Matchless. A rich cardinal red. Large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Honor Bright. Immensely productive, fruiting in clusters. The flavor excellent, color scarlet. Remarkably long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid.

Golden Queen. The best large, yellow tomato; of fine and distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; postpaid.

Small Tomatoes.

Excellent for Preserves, Pickles and Pies.

Yellow Pear Shaped. Bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped with a rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

Yellow Plum. Plum-shaped, clear, deep yellow, fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

Red Cherry. About five-eighths of an inch in diameter; borne in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

Husk or Strawberry (Ground Cherry). Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

TURNIPS

Reuben

The turnip is most easily affected in form and flavor, by soil, climate and mode of culture. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and half an inch deep or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Get the spring crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow before hot weather causes them to become tough and strong. Sow for main crop from the middle of July to the last of August. In the field, turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Two weeks earlier than any other. Flat; white, with purple top, flesh white, fine grained and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Extra Early White Milan. Similar to above, but pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

Early Munich. A very early variety, purple top, white flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Early Purple Top Globe. Heavy producer, of rapid growth, and superior quality; either for the table or stock. An excellent keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat. The principal sort for early spring and fall; purple above ground, flesh fine grained, of mild flavor and a good keeper.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved. A fine early white sort, of quick growth and good quality.

Early White Snowball (Six Weeks). A perfect globe-shaped, white-skinned Turnip. A good keeper; fine for family or market.

White Egg. An egg-shaped variety, for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm, fine grained, mild and sweet; particularly desirable for table.

Yellow Aberdeen. Round, yellow flesh, of fine texture, a good keeper.

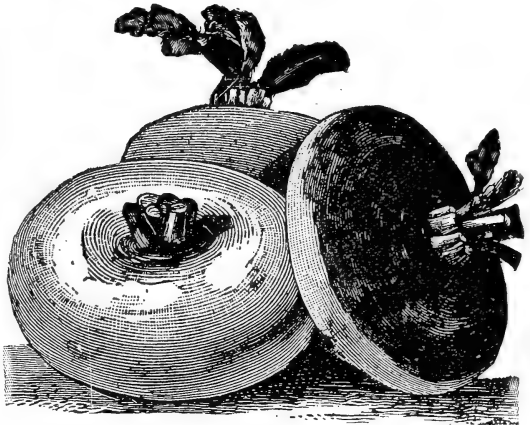
Large Yellow (Amber Globe). Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; very hardy and productive, splendid keeper.

Golden Ball (Orange Jelly). Yellow fleshed; a rapid grower, of fine flavor

Pomeranian White Globe. Very productive; in good soil roots grow from ten to twelve pounds; good for table or stock.

Long White Cow-Horn. Quick growing, partly above ground; very productive.

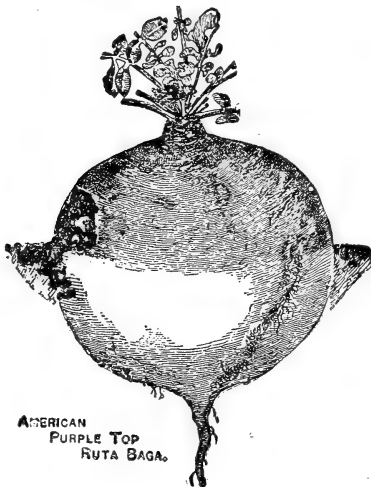
1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill;
2 lbs. to acre



WHITE AND PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

All Postpaid.

oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.45



Ruta Bagas or Swedes

Should be sown about a month earlier than the other varieties.

American Purple Top. Tops very small; bulbs large; skin purple above, yellow underneath; flesh golden yellow, fine texture, sweet and of richest flavor; hardy, productive, and a good keeper; desirable for table use and stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Skirving's Purple Top Yellow. Quite productive; flesh yellow, and sweet flavor, shape oblong. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Sweet German (Long White French). Bulb enormous. Flesh white, solid and rich. The best keeper of all the Swedes, and popular for both table and stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

The simplest method of keeping root crops in good condition for winter use: Store in cool cellar in boxes, etc., and cover with dry sand or fine soil, thus excluding the air. They will keep as solid as when freshly dug, and are ready for use at any time.

SMALL FRUITS

Among the Satisfactory Things of Comparatively Easy Culture for the Home Garden, None Surpass the Product of a Well-Selected Variety of Small Fruits

Orders must reach us by April 15th at the latest.

BLACKBERRIES

For garden culture set in rows 4 ft. apart, light, rich soil being preferable.

Rathbun. Hardy; strong and erect grower; will root from tips of branches like a raspberry. Very large, jet black fruit, sweet, luscious, and of a high flavor.

Snyder. Very popular for the northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, canes remarkably strong and thrifty.

Prices, except as noted, 8c each; 70c per doz.;
postpaid. \$1.25 per 100 by express.

CURRENTS

Set the plants 4 ft. apart in rich soil. If currant worm appears dust with powdered hellebore.

Orders must reach us by April 15th.

Fay's Prolific. The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries; uniform in size, easily picked; exceedingly productive.

North Star. The strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and ground kept well enriched; bunches very long and freely produced. Extra quality.

Victoria. Large, bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it a valuable sort.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid. Excellent quality and valuable for the table. Productive.

Price postpaid, 12c each; by express charges collect, 60c per doz., \$4 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant in good rich soil in rows 5 ft. apart by 3 ft. in the row.
Downing. An old and well-known variety. Fruit large and handsome, pale green of fine quality. A strong, vigorous grower, seldom affected by mildew. One of the best 15c each postpaid; 60c per doz. by express.

Houghton. Fruit small to medium, pale red, of fine flavor. Plants of slender, spreading growth and enormously productive. 15c each postpaid; 60c per doz. by express.

Industry. A new variety of foreign origin. Productive of exceedingly large fruit of dark red color and delicious quality. Highly recommended. 20c each postpaid. \$1.80 per doz. by express.

Red Jacket (Josselyn). Large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory, and is free from mildew. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage. 20c each postpaid; \$1.80 per doz. by express.

RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows 5 ft. apart and 3 ft. apart in the row.

Orders must reach us by April 15th at the latest.

Cumberland. The Business Black Cap. Largest black raspberry known. Perfectly hardy, having under a temperature of 20 degrees below zero no frost, without injury. For productiveness nothing exceeds it. In size it is simply enormous, in quality rich, sweet, and luscious; a mid-season variety. It is a vigorous grower, throwing up stocky canes well adapted to support its loads of fruit. Each 10c; 6 for 50c postpaid. 100 for \$5 by express.

Clegg. Black. Best of late black caps, very large. Wants good soil to produce best results.

Columbian. Purple. This great berry is of large size, great beauty, high quality. For canning purposes it is the very best raspberry in cultivation, yielding 8,000 quarts per acre.

Cuthbert. Red. Leading late market variety all over the country. A remarkably strong, hardy variety, stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, flavor is sweet, rich, and luscious.

Louisa. Red. This raspberry ripens moderately early, and holds out very late, it is highly productive, a good shipper, large, of superior quality, and an attractive crimson color.

Prices, except as noted, 8c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.
\$2.00 per 100 by express.

GRAPES

Make the soil mellow, and plant six feet apart and deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Orders must be received by April 15.

Concord. The old, well-known and deservedly popular variety. Succeeds wherever grapes can be grown.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large. Vine very hardy and productive. Ripens early. Like the Concord, succeeds in nearly all sections.

Worden. A fine variety of the Concord type, but earlier, bunch and berry larger, of better quality, and vine is hardier than that variety.

Agawam. Berries very large, skin red and thick, sweet and sprightly; ripens early. Vine very vigorous.

Niagara. This variety occupies the same position among the white varieties as the Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large; when fully ripe pale yellow; of good quality.

Price of Grape-vines, 15c each; three for 40c; six for 75c, by mail postpaid. By express not prepaid, \$1.00 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We Grow Great Quantities of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes and Sweet Potato Plants

Cabbage, all leading varieties, ready April 25		25 plants	.25c	Mail, Postpaid
" " " "	100	"	.85c	
Tomato, all leading varieties, ready April 25	12	"	.25c	
" " " "	25	"	.45c	
Cauliflower, Snowball, ready May 10	25	"	.30c	
" " " "	100	"	\$1.00	
Celery, all leading varieties, ready May 10	100	"	.45c	
" " " "	200	"	.80c	
Pepper, all varieties, ready May 10	12	"	.35c	
Sweet Potato, Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, ready May 10	100	"	.40c	
" " Red Jersey and Early Golden, ready May 10	100	"	.50c	

Write For Prices in Larger Lots.

No berry produces better results for the small amount of labor and space required than strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES

Suited to our climate.

WHY OUR PLANTS ARE THE BEST

They are taken from mother plants that have been restricted; that is, they have not borne for one year

Runners from bearing plants are immature and have not crowns and roots as vigorous as those restricted. The plants we send out have been given the treatment best adapted to the production of strong plants. It is important that you start the bed with such stock, for thus you have only to enable them to hold their own and you reap the harvest. To get the best results we would urge you to pinch off all buds as they form the first season. The two years restriction thus given will insure big crops of big berries thereafter.

Sample. (P.) One of the very best late sort. Has a very large handsome glossy berry, which creates a great deal of enthusiasm. Grows on all soils. Price, 25c doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. \$3.90 per 1,000, by express.

Mills Early. (B.) A beautiful cone-shaped red berry, very fine and luscious, a good grower. We paid 8c each for our starting plants. Price, 40c doz.; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Texas. (B.) Extra early, berries bright red, fine flavor, and a good shipper. Very vigorous and productive. 30c per doz.; \$1.10 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$4.25 per 1,000.

Cumberland. (B.) Early to late. Large deep red fruit with unusually sweet and mild flavor. We call it our "invalid" berry; the most delicate may eat it. Good for home use. 35c per doz.; \$1.20 per 100, postpaid.

Warfield. (P.) Early. Large, long berries, bright red throughout; not particular as to soil; very productive; desirable for canning or shipping. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Senator Dunlap. (B.) Medium to late. Berries scarlet to the very center, glossy surface, delicious flavor, very prolific, and a vigorous grower. Should be grown in narrow rows. 30c per doz.; \$1.10 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$4.25 per 1,000.

BRANDYWINE

Never Has Disappointed

This berry has been grown in Nebraska for years, and has always given the best of satisfaction. Medium to late. While the early varieties are often injured by late frosts, the Brandywine, which is a little later in developing, escapes and produces an enormous crop. Berries are large, dark red to the heart, flavor perfect. Stems are thick and strong, and hold the fruit well off the ground. A prolific bearer and grower. Unquestionably one of the best for home use or for marketing. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$4.00 per 1,000.

A Mixture of—

Candy. (B.) One of the most popular.

Sample. (P.) Shiny blood-red, splendid.

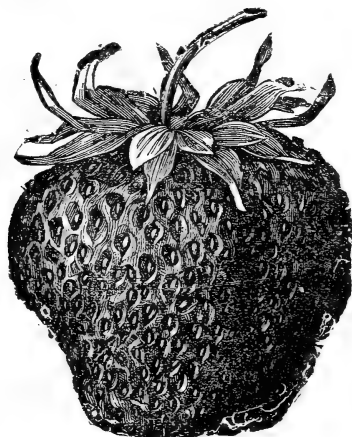
Sunnyside. (B.) Large clusters, excellent flavor.

Brandywine. (B.) Very large and prolific. Quality superb.

These are all standard varieties, very prolific, and superior quality. By growing them together you secure some kinds that will not perfect alone. Long experience has shown that the amateur can often get the best results from a bed of such a mixture. A good percentage of these are Brandywine. 20c per doz.; 85c per 100, postpaid. By express, \$3.75 per 1,000. (B.) Perfect flowers—can be planted alone. (P.) Pistillate imperfect—flowers must have some marked (B.) mixed with them.

Set out in the early spring. After much experimenting we are convinced that summer or fall planting cannot be successful in Nebraska. The ground should be fertilized with rich, well rotted compost, well worked into the soil. Dip the plants in water as soon as received, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out. In setting the plants be careful to have the crowns even with or a little above the surface of the ground, and to have the trench or hole in which the plants are to be set deep enough to allow the roots their full length.

For field culture, plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants one foot apart in the row. For garden culture, plant three feet by one foot. Turn runners the direction of the row. Cultivate well and keep out weeds. When the ground freezes, mulch with a light coat of straw. Remove the mulch in the spring and cultivate.



BRANDYWINE

Descriptive List of

Flower Seeds

It will pay you to read the following carefully.

GENERAL CULTURE.—A rather light and moderately rich soil, thoroughly spaded, is most desirable. That the tiny seedlings may be seen and the weeds removed, it is better to plant all flower seeds in rows. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. Do not grow the plants too thick. Keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil well stirred with a hoe or rake during the summer, especially if the weather is dry. A great many varieties can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. Most plants will continue to bloom much longer if the flowers are picked as soon as they fade, and not allowed to form seed.

We use the following abbreviations to classify varieties:

A—To designate Annuals.

Bloom and die the first year from seed. For early bloom sow in boxes in the fall, and set out early in the spring.

B—To designate Biennials.

Bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early, will flower the first season.

P—To designate Perennials.

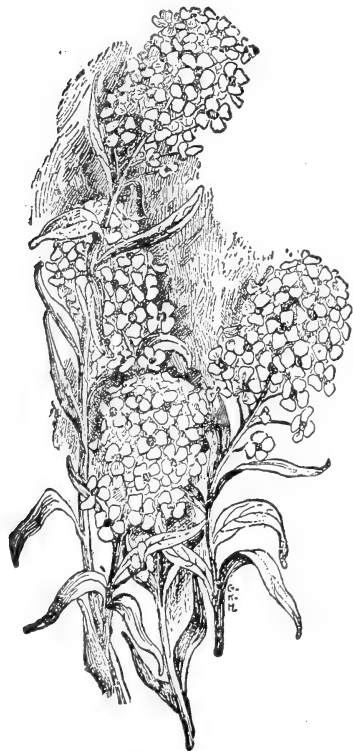
Bloom the second year from seed, and continue for many years. Some bloom the first year, if sown early.

As to hardiness; h—Hardy; hh—Half Hardy; t—Tender.

The figures at the right of the column show the price of a packet of seeds in cents.

Acroclinium. Graceful, everlasting flowers. The flower heads should be gathered when young to be preserved. Rose and white, mixed. hA. 5

Adlumia. (Mountain Fringe or Alleghany Vine.) A pretty and graceful climber with fern-like foliage. Pink and white flowers. Likes a shady location. hB. 5



ALYSSUM, SWEET.

Ageratum. Very useful for cut flowers; blooms the whole summer; also good for winter blooming; of easy culture. Choice blue. hA 5

Agrostemma. (Rose of Heaven.) Attractive, pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very pretty in masses. hA. 5

Alyssum, Sweet. An old favorite, easily grown. Thrives in flower beds, window boxes, vases, etc. Flowers white, very fragrant; valuable for cutting. hA. 5

LITTLE GEM. Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches in height. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring until late in autumn. 5

Amaranthus. Rapid growing, handsomely colored foliage plants, very showy. Sow seed early and set out in rather poor soil in May or June to get best effects. hhA. 5

Antirrhinum. (Snapdragon.) Dark, glossy leaves and beautiful spikes of flowers, with finely marked throats; one of the most showy border plants. Of easiest culture. hhP.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. Large white flowers of sweet perfume. 5

TALL SORTS, MIXED. All shades of red and yellow; best for cutting. 5

DWARF SORTS, MIXED. Large variety of colors; best for bedding. 5

Aquilegia. (Columbine.) Early blooming, desirable perennial. The large, unique, long-spurred flowers, gracefully hung on long stems, are not only effective on the plant, but equally as desirable when cut for vases.

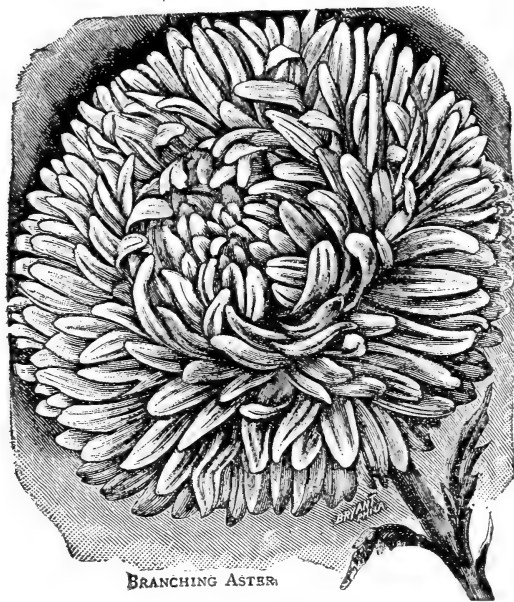


AGERATUM



ANTIRRHINUM

Mixed colors. hP.. 5



BRANCHING ASTER

ASTERS

One of the most popular of our garden flowers for late summer and fall display. Sow seed early and give deep rich soil, with plenty of mulching. hA.

BETTERIDGE'S QUILLED. Flowers large, freely produced, and of brilliant colors; height, 18 inches. Mixed, all colors. 5

GIANT COMET. A beautiful, distinct variety, with long, wavy and twisted petals, resembling the Japanese chrysanthemums. Mixed 10

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING. The flowers are very large and double, and stand erect on long stems, very graceful. White, pink, lavender, and mixed. 5

TRUFFAUT'S PERFECTION. The flowers are of large size, fine form, and perfectly double, with beautifully incurved petals, giving the flowers a globular or ball-shaped form. 5

CHRYSANTHEMUM DWARF. Immense flowers, free bloomer. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5

Bachelor's Button. (Centaurea Cyanus.) This widely known and popular "Corn Flower" will furnish a profusion of white, blue, and pink flowers from July until late in autumn.

BRIGHT BLUE 5

MANY COLORS MIXED. 5

Balloon Vine. (Love in a Puff.) A rapid growing, graceful climber. Thrives in light soil. Height, 5 feet. hhA 5

Balsam Apple and Pear. Very rapid and dense climbers, with golden-yellow fruit, which open when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red inside. Apple and Pear, mixed. hhA 5

Bellis. (Double English Daisy.) Very pretty for edgings, blooms during the spring. Sow early in house, and transplant to a rich, partially shaded situation. White and pink, mixed. hP. 5

Brachycome. (Swan River Daisy.) A dwarf, free bloomer, excellent for edgings; blue flowers. hA 5

Calafia. (Flora's Paint Brush.) Small, tassel-like flowers. Golden yellow and scarlet. hA 5



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA

BALSAM

Lady's Slippers, Touch-Me-Not.

To grow these to perfection, start the seed in house or hotbed, transplanting into very rich soil in the garden. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. hA.

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED. The best of all Balsams. Flowers very large, perfect in form, double and produced in abundance. Mixed colors .. 5

Calendula. Very free and attractive bloomers, growing well in almost all situations. Double, all shades of yellow. hA ... 5

Calliopsis (Coreopsis.) A showy plant, producing flowers of yellow, red, and brown. Sow quite early, and thin to 6 inches apart. Mixed. 5

CANDYTUFT

A dwarf growing annual, making a striking display early in the season. Sow early where plants are to bloom. Keep seed heads picked off. Grows about one foot high.

EMPRESS. A complete mass of pure white flowers. Valuable for cut flowers. 5

FINE MIXED. Red, pink, and white 5

CANNA

(Indian Shot.) Cannas are stately plants with handsome foliage and showy flowers. The seeds should be soaked 24 hours in warm water before planting. If sown in January or February should bloom in July.

LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH. Saved from best and largest flowers only. All colors 5

MIXED. Tall old type 5

For Canna Roots see page 63.

CARNATIONS

Prized for their fragrant flowers, valuable for beds in summer, and winter blooming house plants. If protected will live out over winter. Best mixed. hhP..... 5

MARGARET. Dwarf habit, blooms in a few months from seed sowing. Choice mixed. hhP... 5

Castor Bean. See Ricinus, page 60.

Catchfly. (Silene.) An easy-growing free flowering plant, with clusters of white, red, and rose blossoms. hA..... 5

Celosia. TRIUMPH OF THE EXPOSITION. About two feet high, of branching habit; each stem crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of brilliant red; retains its beautiful coloring until cut off by severe frost. hhA..... 5

Coxcomb Dwarf. Very popular annuals of the easiest culture, producing large, ornamental comb-like heads..... 5



Centaurea. General favorites both for the garden and for cut flowers, very fragrant. Sow early where plants are to bloom. hA..... 5

SUAVEOLENS. Bright sulphur yellow. 5

IMPERIALIS. Pink, white, and purple. Mixed. 5

GYMNOCARPA. (Dusty Miller.) Silver gray leaves of drooping habit; effective with dark foliated plants. hhP..... 5

Chrysanthemums.

ANNUAL. Distinct from the pot-plant varieties, blooming all summer. Choice mixed.... 5

PERENNIAL. Japanese and Chinese large flowering. These are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter. If sown early will flower the first year. Double mixed. 10

Clarkia. Very pretty, free flowering annuals, desirable for shady places. Single and double, red, white, pink, purple, mixed. hhA. 5

Cleome Pungens. The flowers are rose colored with long stamens. A tall grower, making a showy plant for screens, from early summer until frost..... 5

Clove Pink. See Dianthus Plumarius, pg. 57.

Convolvulus. See Morning Glory, page 58.



COSMOS

One of the most popular flowers; makes a mass of elegant foliage 5 to 7 feet high. The showy flowers are borne on long stems in great abundance, excellent for bouquets. They are easily raised from seed; when well started they should stand two feet apart. Bloom late.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION. (Giants of California.) The flowers are white, light pink, and deep rose, each with a bright yellow center; will last two weeks if placed in water..... 5

GIANT WHITE. Large, pure white flowers... 5

GIANT PINK. Large delicate pink flowers... 5

DAWN. New early blooming. Comes into flower in July, and continues a mass of bloom until cut by frost. The flowers are white with a tinge of rose. 5

Cobaea Scandens. Magnificent climber, of rapid growth and beautiful blue flowers. The seed should be planted edgewise in moist earth. tP..... 5

Coleus. The best known of ornamental foliage plants, with richly-colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. The culture is very easy; grown either in the garden or in pots. tP..... 5

Columbine. See Aquilegia, page 54.

Coreopsis. LANCEOLATA. One of the best hardy perennials; flowers large, single, golden yellow, always graceful; will bear cutting well. hP..... 10

Cyclamen. GIGANTEUM. Universal favorites for parlor or greenhouse for winter and spring blooming. They make flowering bulbs in one season if sown early in sandy soil. Comes easily from seed, beautifully mottled leaves, immense flowers of great substance. Mixed colors. 15

Cypress Vine. A beautiful rapid climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and star-shaped scarlet and white blossoms. tA..... 5

Dahlia. A fine autumn flowering plant, will bloom the first year if started early; keep roots in dry cellar during winter. hhP.

SUPERB SINGLE MIXED. These are very easily raised from seed; they begin to flower in July.. 5

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE. Mixed..... 5

Daisy. See Bellis, page 55, and Shasta Daisy, page 61.

Delphinium. FORMOSUM. (Perennial Larkspur.) One of the most showy of hardy perennials, producing splendid spikes of rich blue flowers in profusion the entire summer.... 5



DIANTHUS

Dianthus. (Chinese Pinks.)

Of value for bedding as the flowers retain their beauty during the entire summer. The colors range from pure white to the richest crimson, spotted and striped. Bloom the first summer, and also the second if the flowers are freely picked during the season, and the plants are protected in the winter. hB. 3

CHINENSIS. Compact plants with large clusters of double flowers, desirable for bouquets as well as for bedding. 5

MIDNIGHT. Double blood-red. 5

SNOW QUEEN. Double pure white, large flowers on long stems. 5

SINGLE FRINGED. Formerly only double flowers were favorites; the prevailing taste tends towards single varieties. These are brilliantly colored flowers of large size. 5

PLUMARIUS. Adapted for beds and borders; sweet scented; flowers double fringed. 10

Datura. (Sweet Nightingale.) A large strong growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers. hhP. 5

Digitalis. (Fox Glove.) Of easy culture with thimble-shaped flowers borne in spikes. Prefer half shady place. Three feet. hP. 5

Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean.) A rampant climber with pea-like lavender and white blossoms. hA. 5

Escholtzia.

(California Poppy.)

Sow early, where it is to remain, as it will not bear transplanting. The foliage is finely cut and handsome, and the flowers are very showy, large, and freely produced. All shades of yellow. hA. 5



ESCHOLTZIA

Feverfew. Clusters of very double, pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Fine for bedding or pot culture. hhP. 5

Forget-Me-Not. (Myosotis.) An old favorite. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation. Fall sown seed will flower in early spring. Blue. hhP. 5

Four o'Clock. (Marvel of Peru.) The flowers, produced in clusters, open in the afternoon, and wither the next morning. Mixed. hhP. 5

Fox Glove. See Digitalis.

Caillardia. Showy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest of summer blossoms, excellent for bouquets, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. hA. 5

Ceranium. Favorite house plant. Seed started early will bloom the first year. tP. 5

Globe Amaranth. (Gomphrena.) A very pretty everlasting flower with blossoms resembling clover. Mixed. tA. 5

Codetia. Beautiful garden plants, having delicately shaded, large blossoms. Easily cultivated in any good garden soil. hA. 5

Courds. Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth. Always enjoyed by the children. Nest Egg, Dish Cloth, Bottle, Dipper, Pear, Sugar Trough, Mixed. Each variety. tA. 5

Golden Feather. (Pyrethrum Aureum.) A beautiful golden-leaved plant extensively used for margins with other foliage plants. hP. 5

Cypsochila. Thrives everywhere and furnishes light and grace to a bouquet. The tiny flowers are on long, branching stems. hA. 5

PANICULATA. (Baby's Breath.) Flowers white; a hardy perennial which will live in the ground all winter, very desirable. 5

Heliotrope. Can be grown readily from seed. Sow in May, and the plants will bloom in August, delightfully fragrant. tP. 5

Helianthus. See Sunflower, page 61.

Humulus Japonicus. (Japan Hop.) A rapid growing annual climber, of easiest culture, leaves variegated. Sows itself after the first year. 5

Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

Ice Plant. (Mesembryanthemum.) Suitable for rock work, hanging baskets, etc. Foliage thick, frosted, wax-like. hhA. 5

Impatiens Sultani. Rosy-carmine flowers, one inch in diameter, produced freely throughout the season. Although a house plant, it does finely out of doors. tP. 10

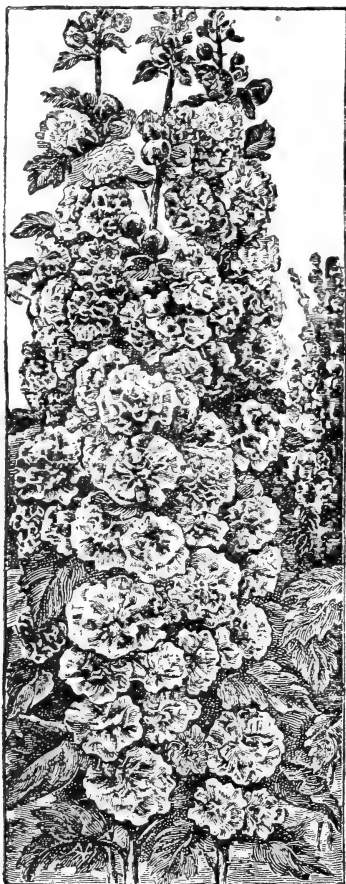
Kenilworth Ivy. (Linaria.) Beautiful trailing plant for hanging baskets. tP. 5

Larkspur. Flowers borne freely in long spikes. Continuous bloomer. Sow where plants are to bloom. hA.

EMPEROR. Compact; brilliant. Mixed colors. 5

HYACINTH. The flowers resemble a double Hyacinth. The colors brilliant and delicate. Grows easily. 5

**It is well to read the brief directions
on General Culture on page 54**



HOLLYHOCK

NASTURTIUM

Tropæolum. hA.

TALL OR CLIMBING. Ideal ramblers that can be readily made to climb fences or wire netting. They are also very showy planted at the top of a steep slope, or simply trailing on level ground. They endure hot and dry weather very well and bloom continually until frost. Foliage clean and refreshing. Mixed, oz., 10c 5

KING THEODORE. Rich, deep crimson, dark leaves; most striking variety of its class. 5

NANKEEN. Clear yellow. 5

VESUVIUS. Brilliant salmon rose; quite effective. 5

SPITFIRE. Bright scarlet; very effective. 5

MAD. GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS. Striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty. 5

DWARF OR TOM THUMB. A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season, 1 ft. high. Mixed, oz., 10c. 5

CHAMELEON. Mottled crimson, bronze and yellow. 5

GOLDEN QUEEN. A beautiful new golden flowered, yellow leaved variety. 5

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM. Sulphur, maroon spots. 5

Nicotiana Sanderae. One of the greatest novelties of the season. Sweet-scented, brilliant-red flowers on sturdy, bushy plants 2 feet high. Grows readily from seed; if sown in early spring will bear a profusion of flowers continually from early summer to late fall in the open ground. 25

Nicotiana. AFFINIS. Deliciously fragrant, large white flowers; open at evening and early morning; easily grown. Blooms freely in the house. hA. 5

HOLLYHOCK

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better. They are much superior to the old fashioned sorts. Sow in June and July to get blooming plants the next summer, or if planted in the house in February they will often flower the first season. hB.

SEPARATE COLORS, DOUBLE. Pink, blood-red, pale yellow and white, each. 5

CHATERS SUPERB. Double mixed. 5

ALLEGHENY. Edges of the petals finely fringed. They are large sized, fairly double, with soft rich colorings. hP. 5

Lathyrus. (Perennial Peas.) Free flowering plants growing five to ten feet high, if given support. Will not bear transplanting. White and lilac, mixed. 5

Lobelia. CRYSTAL PALACE. A dwarf plant, splendid for porch boxes, hanging baskets and vases. Deep blue flowers and dark foliage. hhP. 5

Lychnis. CHALCEDONICA. Showy and free-flowering; hardy perennials of easy culture. Bright scarlet. 5

Marigold. Wherever a rich display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. hA.

AFRICAN. Immense flowers, double; lemon, orange and golden shades. In bloom till frost comes. Three feet. Mixed. 5

LEGION OF HONOR. The most showy of the Dwarf Marigolds. Flowers rich golden yellow marked with velvety brown 5

Mignonette, Sweet. (Reseda Odorata.) A well known fragrant favorite; in bloom the whole season if gathered freely. Large flowering. hA. 5

Moon Flower. (Ipomœa Noctiflora.) One of the most vigorous climbers. Will grow thirty feet in a season, its large, white flowers open evenings and cloudy days. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place, in rich ground, keep the soil moist. hA. 10

Morning Glory, or Convolvulus

MAJOR. The best known and most popular annual climber. Of rapid growth and profuse bloom. Should be sown early. Choice mixed. Oz., 10c. 5

JAPANESE. Very valuable climber. The plants are vigorous, and the flowers are of immense size. 5





GIANT PANSY.

PANSIES

The seed may be sown in the hotbed or open ground. Keep the soil moist. Prefer half shady place. Do not let the plants seed if you wish to keep them in bloom. h h B.

We have studied to improve all our strains of Pansies.

Giant Flowered. Black, purple, light blue, yellow, white, bright red or bronze, each 5 One packet each of above seven varieties25

Fancy Striped. A beautiful mixture. Flowers are mottled in various tints 5

Freya. Rich deep purple with white margin 5

Bugnot. French strain; a beautiful class. Large flowers, broad blotches, from which extend delicate pencilings to edge of petals....10

Cassier. Of splendid substance, three to five spotted. Showy and rich.....10

Mammoth Butterfly. The flowers are very large. In coloring, varied, seldom two alike in a hundred plants, mottled and spotted. Colors are mainly rich reds, chocolate, and purple shades.....10

Masterpiece. NEW GIANT CURLED. They are crimped in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. Of enormous size, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. Pkt. (200 seeds).....20

Parisian. Large compact flower with beautiful markings.....10

Fine Mixed. A very good quality..... 5

Trimardeau Mixture. Flowers large, with a dark blotch on the three lower petals..... 5

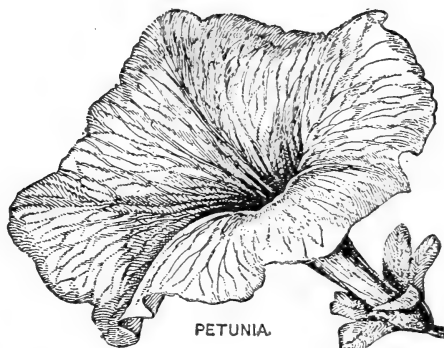
Special Giant Mixture. Our own combination of fancy strains, selected with a view to bring as near perfection as possible.....10

PANSY SPECIAL—No. 14. One pkt. each Bugnot, Cassier, Butterfly, Masterpiece and Parisian **50c**

Pink. See Carnation and Dianthus, pages 56, 57

Polyanthus. Velvety flowers, from white to maroon, borne in umbels, on stalks about 8 inches high. These are perennials, requiring protection in winter. They like a cool place, alongside a north wall where there is moisture. h h P. 5

Primula. FIMBRIATA. (Chinese Primrose.) Winter blooming plants, specially adapted to house culture. Splendid fringed varieties. t P. 15



PETUNIA.

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in hotbed, and transplanted. 1½ feet high. h A.

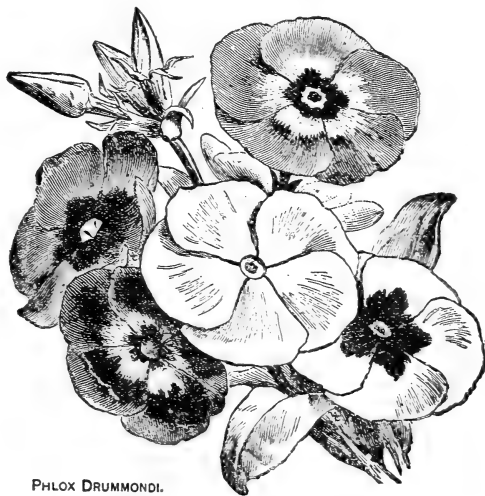
GENERAL DODDS. Beautiful dark red.....10

WHITE. Suitable for cemetery 5

FINE MIXED. An excellent mixture..... 5

GIANT RUFFLED. The flowers are exquisitely ruffled or frilled, of immense size, and of great varieties of colors, some rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades.....15

DOUBLE MIXED. Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants.....20



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Seed sown in open ground in early spring will begin flowering about July first and bloom until frost. Thriving in almost any situation. For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high. h A.

ALBA. Pure white 5

SCARLET. Very showy..... 5

ROSY CHAMOIS. Beautiful shade of rose..... 5

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. Best large flowered.... 5

STARRED AND FRINGED. Very dwarf, flowers fringed and distinctly edged with white. All colors 5

PERENNIAL. Perfectly hardy and need no protection; once started, will flourish in any soil, 5



SHIRLEY POPPIES

POPPIES

These exceedingly showy and easily cultivated plants grow and bloom well in ordinary soil. Sow the seeds where the plants are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting. hA.

TULIP. Cup-shaped, brightest scarlet, with black spot at base of each petal 5

SHIRLEY. The colors range through all shades of pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many edged with white; single..... 5

WHITE SWAN. Immense double fringed flowers of purest white 5

CARNATION FLOWERED. Brilliant, finely fringed, double flowers of various colors 5

PAEONY-FLOWERED MIXED. Splendid large, double flowers of all colors..... 5

ORIENTAL. Large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black, one of the showiest of hardy perennials; specimen flowers have been grown to measure nine inches 5

ICELAND. Perennials, blooming the first season from seed. The fragrant, crushed-satin-like flowers are produced continuously from June to October, and last fully a week, if cut as soon as open. White, yellow and orange-red mixed..... 5

Pyrethrum. See Feverfew and Golden Feather, page 57.

Ricinus. (Castor Bean.) Semi-tropical plants, grown for their great size and picturesque foliage, colors range from bright green to dark red. If standing alone one plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage. A dozen plants make an admirable sight for a long distance. hA. Many varieties mixed..... 5



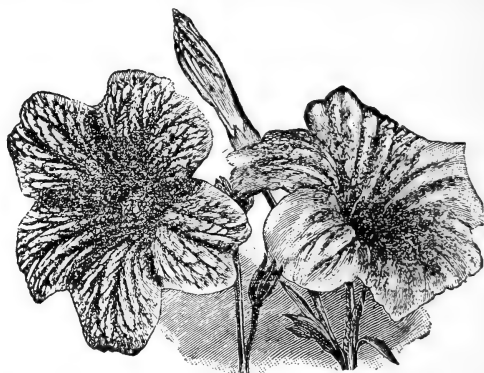
PORTULACA

(ROSE MOSS.)

Brilliant dwarf annuals, blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color they are very desirable. They thrive best in a rather rich, sandy soil and a sunny situation. hA.

SINGLE MIXED. All colors 5

DOUBLE MIXED. Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.. 10



Salpiglossis. (Velvet Flower.) Strong bushy plants with curiously and beautifully penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers of richest colors. Plant in warm, rich soil; among the best fall flowers. 1½ ft. hA..... 5

Salvia. SPLENDENS. (Flowering Sage.) The flowers are borne in spikes of fiery red, and continue in bloom until severe frosts. Start in house and transplant into light soil. hhA. 5

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride.)

An old favorite, of late years greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in white, pink, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. Twelve to eighteen inches high. hA.

SNOWBALL. Elegant double white flowers, sure to be liked, for vases and bouquets 5

BLACK PRINCE. Rich dark maroon, very large and double 5

TALL GERMAN. Mixed. All colors 5

Scarlet Runner Bean. A well-known climber with brilliant red flowers. hhA..... 5

Schizanthus. (Butterfly Flower.) Flowers are pretty and freely produced. Purple, yellow, and crimson. hhA..... 5

The seeds we bought of you last year were the best we ever planted, and gave good satisfaction.

MRS. W. T. CLOUSE, Dawson Co., Neb.

Sensitive Plant. (Mimosa.) A curious and pretty annual plant; the leaves close and droop at the slightest touch and during nights. Easily grown. 5

Giant Shasta Daisy. A hardy perennial blooming more abundantly each season. It is not particular as to soil, and it blooms for several months. The flowers are extremely large and graceful, averaging about 4 inches in diameter. The center is yellow, and the petals, of which there are three or more rows, are pure white. The cut flowers placed in water will keep for a week. 15

Silene. See Catchfly, page 56.

Smilax. One of the most graceful climbers for the greenhouse or window. Sow seed in February in hot-bed or greenhouse, and keep in a moist place. tP. 5

Snape dragon. See Antirrhinum, page 54.

Stock. (Gillyflower.) Desirable for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and variety of color, or profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Fragrant. hhA.

GIANT PERFECTION. A splendid sort, growing 2 feet high, with large spikes of perfectly double flowers. Mixed. 10

DWARF GERMAN TEN WEEKS. Fine mixed. 5

Stokesia Cyanea. (Cornflower Aster.) One of the most beautiful of our hardy native flowers; grows about 24 inches high, bearing in clusters, handsome lavender blue cornflower-like blossoms; in bloom from July till frost; most desirable. 10

Sunflower. (Helianthus.) Adapted by its tall, vigorous growth for a background. hA.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Of immense size, single. 5

CALIFORNICUS. Extra large and very double. 5

Summer Cypress or Kochia Scoparia. The plants grow with many slender branches, resembling a small, closely sheared evergreen with light green leaves until fall when the whole plant is crimson. Seed germinates readily. Sow May 1st, and thin to 2 feet apart; 2½ feet high. hA. 5

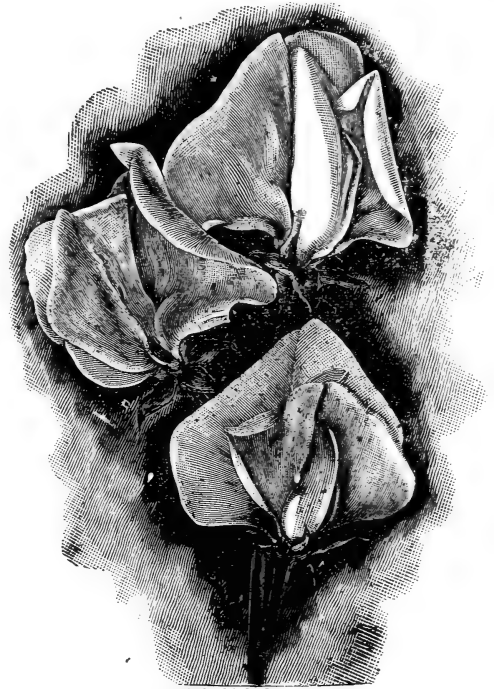
Sweet Rocket. (Hesperis.) Produces clusters of pink and white flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. It grows readily in the open ground. 1½ ft. high. hP. 5

Sweet William. (Dianthus Barbatus.)

The plants when in flower are eighteen inches in height and produce large clusters of brilliantly colored flowers, on stout stiff stems. Sow seed in shallow drills early in the spring. When well started, thin out. hP.



PERFECTION
SINGLE. Mixed. 5
DOUBLE. Mixed. 5



SWEET PEAS

(Plant 1 oz. to 6 feet.)

CULTURE.—Early in spring make a trench about 6 inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arrange that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about 5 inches high fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop blooming.

AMERICA. Cardinal stripe on white ground ... 5
APPLE BLOSSOM. Bright rose and pink. 5
BLACK KNIGHT. Large, and darkest maroon. 5
BLANCHE BURPEE. Eckford's newest white ... 5
BLANCHE FERRY. Extra early; pink and white, 5
COCCINEA. A bright cherry red ... 5
COUNTESS OF RADNOR. Delicate mauve or lavender ... 5
DAINTY. White with pink edge ... 5
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. Deep claret. 5
EMILY HENDERSON. Large, pure white ... 5
FIREFLY. A deep, brilliant scarlet ... 5
GORGEOUS. Bright orange-pink. 5
GRAY FRIAR. Watered purple on white ... 5
HON. F. BOUVERIE. Pinkish salmon with buff edges ... 5
KATHERINE TRACY. Soft but brilliant pink ... 5
LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Lavender, large. 5
LOVELY. Soft shell-pink. 5
MAID OF HONOR. Light blue. 5
MARS. Brilliant scarlet, fine form. 5
MRS. ECKFORD. Large, shaded primrose. 5
MRS. E. KENYON. Primrose. 5
MRS. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN. Large white striped with bright carmine. 5
NAVY BLUE. A rich, deep, true blue. 5
PRIMA DONNA. A brilliant yet soft shade of pink. 5
SALOPIAN. Large flowers, crimson tinged orange scarlet ... 5
SHAHZADA. Very rich, dark maroon. 5
VENUS. Salmon-buff, shaded rosy pink. 5
WHITE WONDER. Large pure white, 8 to 10 on a stem. 5
CUPID MIXED. Very dwarf, about 5 inches high. 5
DOUBLE MIXED. Double flowers, all colors mixed. 5
Each of the above, oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
ECKFORD'S SUPERB MIXED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



VERBENA

For beds or massing the verbena is unrivalled; flowers of the most brilliant colors. Sow them early and they will bloom profusely from June until winter. hA.

- DEFIANCE. Best scarlet..... 5
 HYBRIDA ALBA. Pure white..... 5
 MAYFLOWER. Delicate pink, very fragrant.. 5
 HYBRIDA BLUE. Blue and purple shades 5
 CHOICE MIXED. All colors..... 5

Vinca. (Periwinkle.) Splendid house and bedding plant, with glossy leaves and circular flower. White, pink, crimson. Mixed. tP... 5

Annual Wallflower. Seed sown in the open ground the first of May will bloom by July. Very fragrant, purple, orange and bronze. hA 5



Wild Cucumber

A very rapid climber, growing 30 feet in one season. It is covered with clusters of white sweet-scented flowers, followed by ornamental prickly seed pods. It is fine to cover a trellis, old tree or unsightly building, and will sow itself after the first year. hA. Oz., 15c..... 5

Zinnia. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible, excellent for border or summer hedge. Seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved safely. hA.

GIANT FLOWERING. Plants vigorous growth, about three feet high, bearing profusely their perfectly formed double flowers, mixed. 5

DWARF FIREBALL. Glowing brilliant scarlet. Flowers very double..... 5

STRIPED OR ZEBRA. Flowers striped and mottled with various colors 5

WHITE GEM. Small perfectly double flowers of pure white..... 5

SEEDS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

The following lists will be found useful in making selections of suitable varieties for a given object

NOVELTIES

Cosmos—Dawn; Dianthus—Midnight, Snow Queen; Larkspur—Hyacinth; Nasturtium—separate colors; Nicotiana—Sanderæ; Pansy—Masterpiece, Butterfly; Petunia—Gen. Dodds, Giant Ruffled; Polyanthus; Giant Shasta Daisy; Stokesia—Cyanea; Summer Cypress.

Low Growing Plants for Beds and Edgings

Ageratum, Alyssum, Agrostema, Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Aster, Bellis, Brachycome, Candytuft, Catchfly, Coxcomb, Centaurea Gymnocarpa, Clarkia, Coleus, Dianthus, Escholtzia, Forget-Me-Not, Gaillardia, Godetia, Golden Feather, Ice Plant, Larkspur, Lobelia, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Polyanthus, Portulaca, Stock, Sweet Rocket, Verbena.

Tall Growing Plants for Backgrounds and Centers

Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Canna, Chrysanthemum, Cleome, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Datura, Four o'Clock, Hollyhock, Lychnis, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Ricinus, Summer Cypress, Sunflower, Zinnia.

Climbing Vines for Porches, Etc.

Adlumia, Balsam Apple, Balloon Vine, Cobæa, Cypress Vine, Dolicos, Gourd, Humulus, Moonflower, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Scarlet Runner, Sweet Pea, Wild Cucumber.

Constant Bloomers

Ageratum, Agrostemma, Alyssum, Balsam, Bachelor's Button, Canna, Calliopsis, Celosia, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Dianthus, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Mignonette, Marigold, Nasturtium, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet Rocket, Sweet Pea, Verbena, Vinca, Zinnia.

For Shaded Places

Adlumia, Clarkia, Digitalis, Forget-Me-Not, Impatiens, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Moonflower, Nicotiana, Pansy, Petunia, Polyanthus, Sensitive Plant.

Perennials from Seed

Aquilegia, Antirrhinum, Bellis, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Coriopsis, Dianthus, Dahlia, Daisy, Delphinium, Digitalis, Feverfew, Forget-Me-Not, Golden Feather, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Lychnis, Lathyrus, Polyanthus, Poppy, Stokesia, Sweet William.

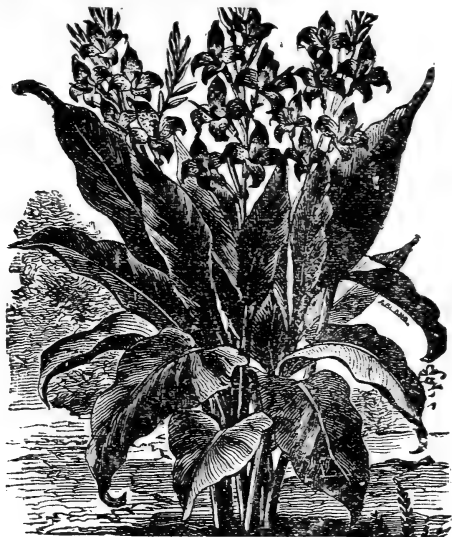
House Plants

Carnation, Coleus, Cyclamen, Feverfew, Geranium, Heliotrope, Ice Plant, Impatiens, Kenilworth Ivy, Double Petunia, Primula, Sensitive Plant, Vinca.

BULBS AND ROOTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING—Can be furnished up to about May 1st.

Plant in deep, rich soil, when the ground becomes warm. For earliest flowering the tender bulbs may be started in the house. For succession of bloom plant up to June 1st. After fall frost, lift the bulbs, let them dry, and then, removing the tops, store in a cool, dry place, away from frost, for planting the following spring.



CANNA DWARF, FRENCH

DOUBLE DAHLIAS

Large, symmetrical double flowers, having broad, velvety petals, incurving at the center. Bloom from August to freezing weather.

GEM. Deep crimson, very double and a good bloomer. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

GLOWING COAL. Clear, deep scarlet, very large double blooms. One of the best. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

MISS THATCHER. The best golden yellow dahlia in cultivation. The flowers are very large, very full and double. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

NYMPHAEA. Petals broad, somewhat incurved. The color is a very light pink. A most prolific bloomer. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

UNCERTAINTY. Blush-white to dark crimson, mottled and striped; no two flowers alike. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

WHITE SWAN. Very large flowers; thick petals opening out flat. Color, pure snow-white. Very fine and early. 20c each; 3 for 50c; postpaid.

UNNAMED MIXED. Strong tubers from which the names have been lost. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

SINGLE FLOWERING. Remarkably early and constant in bloom. Flowers large on long stems. By many preferred to double varieties as cut flowers. Mixed colors, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

Caladium Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear.) Fine tropical plant bearing immense leaves. Start as directed for cannas; when growing you cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet. 15c each; 2 for 25c; postpaid.

CANNA

The most popular decorative plant of the day. The earth should be spaded deeply and well enriched. After planting, water sparingly until the plants have taken root and show good leaf growth. When in full foliage they may be watered very freely.

ALLEMANIA. Salmon and golden yellow; very large flowers, 6 to 7 ft.

AUSTRIA. Pure canary yellow; very large open flowers, 6 to 7 ft.

BEAUTE POITEVINE. A fine free flowering crimson, 3 ft.

BURBANK. Canary yellow, with lower petals spotted crimson, 6 to 7 ft.

CAPTAIN DRUJON. Fine deep red, dotted with golden yellow, 5 to 6 ft.

CHAS. HENDERSON. Deep rich crimson, yellow at throat, 3 ft.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Velvety maroon, very dark, 3½ ft.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Very large, bright yellow flowers, dotted with scarlet, 4 ft.

MADAME CROZY. Crimson scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, 3½ ft.

PHILADELPHIA. Large crimson scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Orange scarlet, deeply edged with canary yellow, 3½ ft.

ROSE UNIQUE. Beautiful rosy pink; a vigorous grower, 5 ft.

Price for dormant roots, 15c each; 3 for 40c; doz. for \$1.50; postpaid.



DOUBLE DAHLIA

SPRING BULBS AND ROOTS—Continued



GLADIOLI

GLADIOLUS

This is one of the best of the summer-flowering bulbs. It is a flower anyone can grow, and is lovely enough to satisfy the most exacting. The flowering season may be continued by planting from middle of April to the first of June. There is no limit to the range of color. Nothing is finer for vases; the flowers will last for days, and the buds open after being cut. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. For fall treatment see top of page 63.

Groff's Hybrids. The size and beautiful shadings of this strain give the greatest possible range of varieties. The Gladiolus that received grand prize at St. Louis Exposition. Each, 7c; 4 for 25c; dozen, 50c; postpaid.

Childsi, Fine Mixed. All colors and varieties. Every one a beauty. Each, 5c; doz. 40c; postpaid.

Good Mixed. Especially recommended to make a brilliant show in the garden for a small outlay; all bloomers. Each, 3c; 4 for 10c; doz., 25c; postpaid. 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.10; by express at buyer's expense.

Separate Colors	Postpaid	
	each	doz.
BRECHLEYENSIS. Vermillion, scarlet; fine.....	\$.03	\$.25
AGUSTA. Lovely pure white, blue anthers .....	.07	.70
"1900." Brilliant red; white blotch.....	.07	.60
Buff shades .....	.06	.50
MADAM MONNERET. A beautiful pink.....	.04	.35
MAY. White, flaked crimson, superb spike .....	.05	.50

Write for prices in larger quantities.

Madeira Vine. A rapid climber. Thick glossy leaves and feathery, very fragrant, white flowers. Large size 5c each; 40c per doz.; postpaid.

Oxalis. (Summer-Blooming.) A very pretty plant for edging flower-beds. Bears an abundance of pink and white flowers, and delicate foliage. 15c per doz.; postpaid.



TUBEROSE—EXCELSIOR PEARL

Tuberose. A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, Excelsior Pearl. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c.

Zephyranthes. (Rosea.) Beautiful, large rose-colored flowers, about three inches across. 2 for 5c; 30c per doz.; postpaid.

Bulbs for Fall Planting.

In September of each year we receive our importations of Hyacinths, Tulips and other bulbs, which require to be put into the ground in fall. Why not enclose an order now for some of these to be delivered in the fall? See pages 69 to 72.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

For spring planting. Furnished to May First.

Once Planted They Will Last a Lifetime With Little Care

There is an increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy, and do not have to be taken up every fall or replaced every spring. The following list has been selected with care and contains a fine assortment of plants that make valuable permanent beds. They flower at different periods so that a succession of bloom may be obtained from early summer until after frost in the fall.

Bleeding Heart. (*Dicentra Spectabilis*.) Graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers, blooming in May and June. Foliage finely cut and very pretty. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

Delphinium. (*Perennial Larkspur*.) They are about the only blue hardy flower of any note, and have a long season of bloom. The strain of Hybrids we are growing embraces all shades of blue and purple. Strong roots, each, 25c.



HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

HARDY PHLOXES

These we consider the most desirable of all hardy perennials, flowering abundantly from July until late in the autumn. The immense flower heads often measure 7 inches across with flowers as large as a half dollar, and comprise all shades—vermillion to white. They delight in sunny location and rich soil, but are by no means particular. Height, one to two feet.

AUGUST RIVIERE. Fine bright red.

COCCINEA. Glowing scarlet.

COQUETTE. White with crimson eye.

CROSS OF HONOR. White with band of lilac in center of each petal.

ECLAIREUR. Reddish carmine with darker eye.

ISABEY. Orange salmon; center purplish crimson.

LOTHAIR. Soft carmine pink; rosy eye.

MADAME BEZANSON. A splendid deep crimson.

PANTHEON. Fine deep salmon rose; very free flowering.

THE QUEEN. Pure white.

Each, 15c; six for 80c; dozen for \$1.50. Orders must be received not later than May 1st.

Japanese Iris. These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, blooming from about the middle of June for 5 or 6 weeks. Many of the flowers measure 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Rich colors. 12c each; 6 for 60c.

German Iris. (*Fleur-de-lis*.) Flowers in blue, yellow, white, and bronze; bloom in great profusion during June and July. Perfectly hardy and vigorous growers. Each, 10c; 6 for 50c.

Lily of the Valley. One of the most charming spring flowering plants, bearing slender stems set with tiny white bells, delightfully fragrant. It will thrive in any soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed. 6c each; 6 for 30 cents; 12 for 50c.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Producing immense heads of scarlet flowers. Extra fine. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c.

Mint. Old-fashioned mint. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c.

Pæonies. Perfectly hardy, large, bush-like plants, with great flowers rivaling the rose in color and perfection of bloom, pleasantly fragrant. Pink, white, and crimson. Each, 25c.

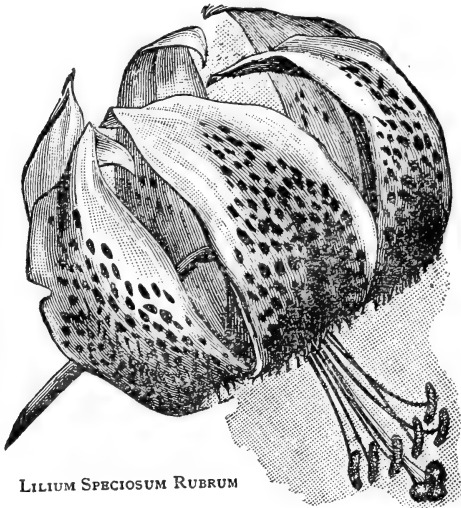
Red Hot Poker Plant. (*Tritoma Pfitzeri*.) A stately, hardy plant, throwing up tall spikes of bright, crimson flowers all summer and late in the fall after other flowers are gone. Each, 30c; 4 for \$1.00.

Ribbon Grass. Stripes of green and white in unending variety. 1 ft. high, clump 10c; 3 for 25c.



Rudbeckia. (*Golden Glow*.) This is decidedly one of the most showy among the hardy plants and one of the easiest culture possible, commencing to bloom in July and continuing for weeks. The plant grows from 4 to 5 feet high, producing numerous stems, laden with double golden-yellow flowers. Lasting well when cut. Will bloom freely the first season. Each 10c; 3 for 25c.

At the Above Prices We Deliver the Plants to Your Post-office.



LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM

HARDY LILIES

Ready in the spring.

Lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. In this list we offer only such varieties as are hardy enough to stand the winter out of doors. It is well, however, to protect them with a covering of litter or straw.

AURATUM. (Gold-banded.) Immense white flowers, thickly spotted with crimson, each petal having a distinct yellow stripe, very fragrant. Blooms about July 1. Ea. 15c; 3 for 40c; postpaid.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Very fragrant large flowers, pure white with green band running through center of each petal. One of the best. 20c each; postpaid.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; postpaid.

TIGRINUM. (Tiger Lily.) Very hardy Lily; orange, spotted with black. Is very pretty, and bears 8 to 20 flowers when well established. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; postpaid.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Shrub Orders Must Reach Us Not Later Than April 15, as the Plants Will Commence Growing Soon After that Date and Then Could Not be Successfully Handled.

DEUTZIAS

CRENATA. Height 4 to 6 feet; flowers white, tinged with rose on the outside. Blooms profusely in June.

GRACILIS. Dwarf, 2 or 3 feet in height; flowers pure white, bell-shaped; branches drooping and loaded with bloom. Hardy for the garden, or splendid pot plant for winter blooming.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double, fine white flowers; very profuse bloomer.

Price of Deutzias, 12c each; 3 for 30c; postpaid.

Hydrangea. **PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.** This is without question one of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from 7 to 9 inches broad. Color white, afterward changing to deep pink. It blooms in July and until destroyed by frost. 10c each; 3 for 27c, postpaid.

Snowball. **JAPAN.** Moderate in growth and compact in form, large, globular flower clusters of the purest white produced all over the bush in great abundance. Exceedingly choice, its fine flowers are very beautiful and its handsome foliage makes it a lovely object at all times. Each 15c; 3 for 40c, postpaid.

WEIGELIA

This is a family of strong, vigorous growing shrubs. We strongly recommend them.

CANDIDA. Handsome snow-white flowers, borne in great profusion during June and July. Handsome light green foliage.

EVA RATHKE. (New.) The flowers are of a very deep, rich crimson color and are produced with the utmost profusion.

ROSEA. Large rose-colored flowers almost covering the whole plant.

VARIEGATA. Deep green leaves with a broad distinctly defined margin of white around each. Flowers not so conspicuous as on the other varieties; of a clear blush.

Price each Weigelia, 12c; the 4 for 40c; postpaid.

SPIREA

(Meadow Sweet)

This class of shrubs offers a great variety, both in flowers and foliage, making them of the greatest value in a collection. They are all of easy cultivation, rapid growth, and will amply repay the planter with an abundance of flowers.

BUMALDA. A dwarf-growing variety producing a profusion of beautiful rose-colored flowers the entire summer and autumn. 12c each; 5 for 50c, postpaid.

CALLOSA ALBA. A very fine dwarf-growing, white-flowering variety, perfectly hardy; blooms in July and August. 12c each; 5 for 50c, postpaid.

ANTHONY WATERER. Bears continuously flat clusters of crimson flowers throughout the whole of summer and autumn. The plant is of dwarf habit and dense growth, comes into bloom very early and when not more than fifteen inches high. Each, 15c; 3 for 35c, postpaid.

PRUNIFOLIA. (Bridal Wreath.) Very double; flowers pure white and borne profusely, the entire length of branches; perfectly double; like little daisies. 12c each; 5 for 50c, postpaid.

VAN HOUTTEI. A vigorous plant that sends up numerous tall, slender shoots, which curve gracefully towards the ground, and the last of May or in June are literally covered with pure white flowers, making the bush a mass of snowy bloom. 12c each; 5 for 50c, postpaid.

SYRINGA

(Mock Orange.)

A favorite shrub from time immemorial, and among the many and valuable new ones it still remains a favorite.

GARLAND. Flowers pure white and very highly scented; the profusion with which they are borne gives it the name of Garland Syringa. 12c; 2 for 20c, postpaid.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Order in spring not later than June 1st.

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS. For Bedding or Potting

PRICES, by mail postpaid, each, 10c; three for 28c; six for 50c; fourteen for \$1.15.

The roses given under this class are famous for their vigor, profuseness, brilliancy, and exquisite fragrance of flowers. They bloom freely the first year, and are hardy in the North if given protection. These are all good for house culture as well as for outside.



BURBANK. Deep rose pink, very large, free flowering.

CAROLINE MARNIESSE. White, very double, constant bloomer, borne in clusters.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Blush white, produced in sprays, begins blooming very young.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Clear, deep pink, free bloomer, one of the best.

ETOILE DE LYON. Deep yellow, double, and very beautiful.

HERMOSA. Clear pink, a favorite variety, blooms in clusters.

LA FRANCE. Silvery rose, flowers large and of distinct fragrance.

MARIE GUILLOT. White, perfect form, one of the best white roses.

MARION DINGEE. Rich darkest crimson, long stemmed flowers in great profusion.

METEOR. Rich brightest crimson, vigorous, healthy, quick and constant bloomer.

MRS. DEGRAU. Glossy pink, fragrant, continuous bloomer.

PAPA GONTIER. Of fine crimson shade and silken texture, extremely free bloomer.

PRINCESS BONNIE. Deep crimson, delicately fragrant, has no superior.

SOUV. DE LA MALMASON. Grand variety, light pink, withstands our dry climate.

THE NORTHLAND HOME COLLECTION

Sixteen Handsome Hardy Roses for \$1.50. Postpaid

SIX RED, SIX PINK, ONE STRIPED, THREE WHITE

In ordering give simply the name of the collection; or, when the entire collection is not desired, select any of the varieties offered in this list, at 12c each; three for 32c; six for 60c; postpaid.

The Hybrid Perpetuals

are considered the most valuable of all roses. They are chiefly distinguished for their vigorous growth and fine, large flowers and for being entirely hardy. Many of them flower the entire summer, others flowering through the month of June and again in August and September. The flowers are large and very fragrant. Set out a row of these roses in a trench filled with well-rotted manure and strong soil (well mixed together), in a bright, sunny location, and you will be well repaid. When planting, care should be taken to set plants at least two inches above the first joints or branches and pounding the soil firmly around the roots. Cut shapely, and keep well trimmed and the dead wood removed.

This collection is made up from the hardiest varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual class, selected especially for Northern localities where the winters are very severe.

ALFRED COLOMB. One of the finest, carmine-crimson, very fragrant.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Bright rose color, very large, vigorous grower.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN. Deep maroon, almost purple, large, very double, sweet.

CAPRICE. Satiny pink, striped with white and carmine, very distinct.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. Blush white, continuous bloomer, exquisite form, very sweet.

COQUETTE DE BLANCHES. Creamy white, free flowering, one of the best.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. Rich velvety crimson, very popular, of great value.

GEN. WASHINGTON. Soft glossy scarlet, profuse bloomer in the fall.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright, clear pink, flowers large and well formed.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. Exquisite shade of clear coral rose, fragrant.

MME. PLANTIER. Pure white, large, continuous bloomer, very hardy.

MAGNA CHARTA. A general favorite, rosy pink, fine form, strong grower.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Clear, shining pink, constant bloomer, exceedingly sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep, clear rose, immense flower, strong grower.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Deep, rich velvety maroon, free bloomer, fragrant.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Cherry-red flowers, beautiful buds, abundant bloomer.

"In Remembrance" Collection. For Cemetery Planting. Three hardy white roses for 30c, postpaid. These sorts are especially recommended for cemetery planting. They are hardy, free flowering, and need but little pruning.

Coquette de Alps, Coquette de Blanches, Mme. Plantier. For the description of these, see list above.

Orders for roots on this page should reach us by April 15th at the latest.

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is hardy and a vigorous grower, much admired on account of the mossy-like covering of the buds. The flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

Crimson Globe. Rich, deep crimson.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

Princess Adelaide. Very double and fragrant; color bright rosy pink.

Price each, 15c. Three (One of each) for 40 Cents.

CLIMBING ROSES

The hardy Climbing Roses grow with great rapidity, and will cover an old building or wall in a very short time. They bloom after the Hybrid Perpetuals, and produce their flowers abundantly in large clusters.

Price; 12c each; three for 32c; six for 55c; postpaid.

Crimson Rambler. It is a rapid grower, and very quickly makes heavy canes of great length, covered with peculiar, shining foliage. Blooms are produced in great bouquets, and are of a most peculiar and lovely shade of crimson. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

Yellow Rambler. (Aglaia.) The flowers are borne in clusters after the manner of the Crimson Rambler. The color is a bright lemon yellow, changing to creamy white. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

White Rambler. (Thalia.) Pure white and sweetly scented. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

Empress of China. It commences flowering the first of May and, except under some especially trying circumstances, it will bloom repeatedly until late fall. Flowers are small, delicate, fragrant and waxy. Bud is dark red, changing to pink. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

Baby Rambler. Possesses all the charming brilliant red color of the Crimson Rambler, only it is dwarf and ever blooming. Begins blooming when only a few inches high. A plant in a 5 or 6 inch pot is a thing of beauty, forming clusters of flowers as large as the Crimson Rambler. 20c each; 2 for 35c; postpaid.

Mary Washington. Flowers are pure white, of medium size, perfectly double, and borne on long stems. Fragrance tinged with a musky odor. Rapid vigorous grower. Perpetual bloomer. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

Creville or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson. 12c each; 3 for 32c; postpaid.

Dorothy Perkins. NEW RAMBLER ROSE. As hardy as Crimson Rambler and same habit of growth. The flowers are about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell pink and holds a long time without fading. 15c each; three for 40c; postpaid.

Hardy Climbing Vines

Clematis

Jackmanni. The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet purple and are produced in masses. Well known and very popular.

Henryi. One of the best. Of robust habit and a very free bloomer; the flowers are white, large and very showy.

Paniculata. One of the most beautiful of our hardy fall blooming vines. The flowers are small, pure white, very fragrant, borne in large clusters, fairly covering the plant, so that it is a mass of fleecy white; the fragrance is delicious.

Price of Clematis, 14c each; 3 for 35c

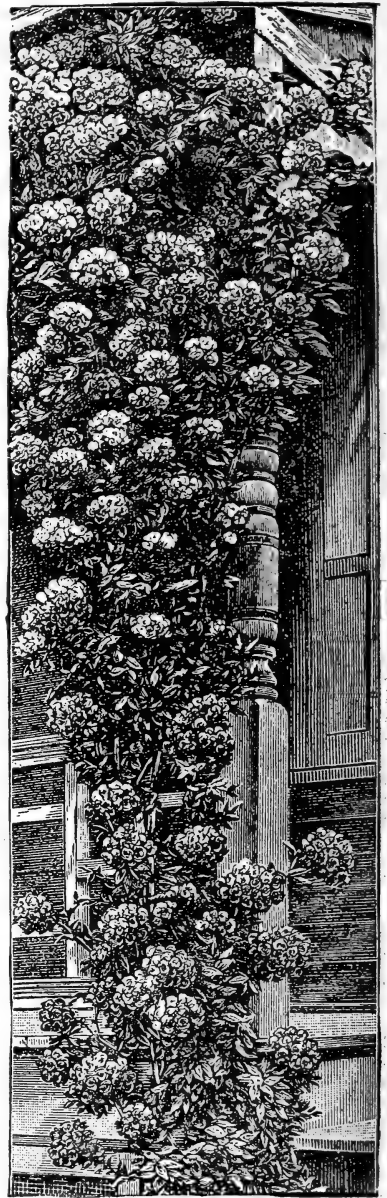
Ampelopsis Veitchi. (BOSTON IVY.) It clings firmly to the smoothest walls. The color is a deep green in summer, changing to bright crimson and yellow in autumn.

Each 12c; 3 for 30c; doz. \$1.00; postpaid.

Cinnamon Vine. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Plant the bulbs about one inch deep in rich soil, and with the approach of winter cover with straw and leaves to prevent freezing.

Price; 3 bulbs for 15c; 6 for 25c; postpaid.

Bignonia. (TRUMPET CREEPER.) For covering unsightly places. Has large orange colored flowers; a free bloomer, very attractive and showy. 12c each; 3 for 80c; postpaid.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Honeysuckles

Hall's Japan. A strong growing almost evergreen sort with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant, flowers from July to November.

Monthly Fragrant. Red and yellow; very fragrant; blooms all summer; leaves tinged reddish color.

Scarlet Trumpet. Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers; blooms freely, vigorous and rapid growing.

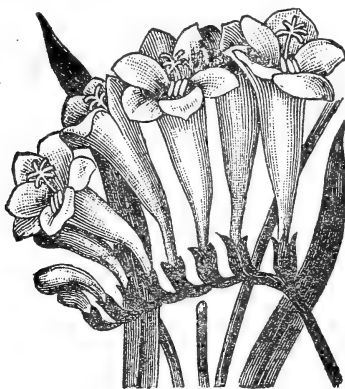
Price of Honeysuckles: 12c each; 3 for 30c; postpaid.

Wistaria Chinese Purple. The Wistaria is a vigorous grower, and entirely hardy. The flowers are borne in long, pendulous clusters of lovely, violet purple; deliciously sweet and handsome. Good vine for verandas, etc. Price, 12c each; 3 for 30c; postpaid.

BULBS

House Plants for Winter

These bulbs are not hardy. Ready about September 1st. All orders received for fall bulbs out of season will be booked to be sent at the proper time.



FREESIA

Refracta Alba. Bears a profusion of deliciously scented flowers, lasting a long time; pure white, with lower petals touched with yellow. They grow well and bloom freely in an ordinary sitting-room, if placed near a window and not kept too warm. Plant 4 to 6 bulbs in a 6 inch pot, in light, rich soil. 2 for 5c; 25c per dozen.

HYACINTH

French Roman. A distinct class of bulbs and the earliest to bloom, and should be selected for house culture for blooming about the holidays. The bulb usually forms several spikes more loosely set with flowers than the Dutch varieties. The flowers are very fragrant and are highly prized. Set 3 bulbs in a 5 inch pot. White (about two weeks earlier than others), pink, and light blue. 4c each; 40c per dozen.

OXALIS

Charming little half trailing plants, particularly adapted for pot and hanging baskets. The clover-like foliage is very attractive, and when in bloom they are exceedingly pretty. Several bulbs can be grown in a pot. 3c each; 25c per dozen.

- O. Buttercup.** Flowers bright yellow.
- O. Bowellii.** Rosy crimson.
- O. Alba.** White flowers.
- O. Versicolor.** Red, violet, and white.

Special Offer No. 12. 1 Calla, 1 Chinese Lily, 1 Harrisii, and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Freesias for 50 cents.

All prices on this page include postage.



CHINESE SACRED LILY

The most rapid growing bulb known. A species of *Narcissus*, producing many spikes of waxy white flowers with yellow center and a delicious fragrance. It grows well in soil, but the most popular treatment is to prop the bulb in a dish with stones or gravel, and fill with water to nearly the crown of the bulb. Place in the sunlight. Can be planted any time from October to March. Bulbs imported direct from China. 15c each; 2 for 25c.

Bulbs for House Plants—Continued

Adapted to house culture only. They flower freely, are in bloom a long time, and are remarkably free from insects. The bulbs on this page ready about September 1st.



WHITE CALLA

Calla—Large White. This general favorite is one of the easiest bulbs to grow. Give rich soil, water, light, and heat in abundance, and excellent results will follow. In the summer turn the pot on the side to let the plant rest, and repot in September in fresh soil. 15c each; 2 for 25c.

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS

Paper White Grandiflora. The flowers are pure white, very fragrant, and borne in clusters; very early. 4c each; 40c per doz.

N. P. Double Roman. Clusters of sweet scented flowers, white with small inner petals yellow. 3c each; 30c per doz.

Amaryllis Johnsonii. Flowers large and very handsome; glowing crimson with a white stripe in each petal. Each year this plant increases in size. Large bulbs, 35c each; two for 60c.

Special Offer No. 17—25 bulbs for \$1.00, all blooming size. 6 Freesias, 6 Oxalis, 6 Hyacinth Roman, 1 each of the other bulbs for house plants listed on the preceding page and this, all for \$1.00.

LILIUM HARRISII (Bermuda Easter Lily)

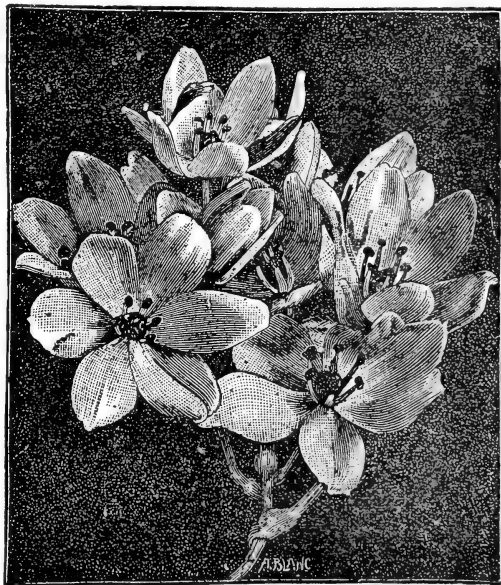
The best for winter forcing. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, pure white, and wonderfully fragrant. The bulbs should be potted in early fall in rich soil, and the pots buried in sand, where they should remain until the approach of cold weather. When brought to the light do not keep them very warm. Large bulbs, 25c each; 3 for 60c; postpaid.

All Bulbs on this page are sent postpaid at prices quoted.

For Insecticides for house plants use Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, 13c and 28c per cake, postpaid. Page 25.

Suggestions for Pot Culture of Bulbs

Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots (a few pieces of charcoal or broken crockery in the bottom of the pots provide good drainage), inserting the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface. Do not pack the soil in the pots, or bulbs will be likely to push out when the root growth commences. After potting set the pots in a sheltered position where they will not get much water, and cover with soil, or coal ashes are better, to the depth of 6 to 8 inches; over this put sufficient leaves or mulching to prevent freezing, or the pots after a thorough watering may be placed in a cool dark cellar. Be careful that they do not get too dry. The whole success of pot culture of bulbs depends on getting the roots well established at a low temperature before you begin to force the tops. Leave in the dark for several weeks. When the tops are an inch or two high, bring gradually to the light until they get their natural color. After this they will bear the light and heat of the living room window and require frequent watering, and if the flower stalk remain dwarf shade the plants with an empty pot or an inverted paper funnel; water plentifully.



ORNITHOGALUM

Ornithogalum Arabicum. (Star of Bethlehem.) An excellent house plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing numerous large, milk-white flowers, with black centers; very fragrant. 5c each; 50c per dozen; postpaid.

Plant Food to Make Flowers Flourish

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be nourishing, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is Walker's Excelsior Brand. It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last. Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

Except where noted these bulbs are all good for house culture as well as for outside.

Ready Early in September. All Orders Received for Fall Bulbs Out of Season Will Be Booked to Be Sent at the Proper Time.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND

Time to Plant Remember that the FALL and NOT the spring is the time to plant all spring flowering bulbs. They may be put in almost any time from October first until the ground freezes; in fact we have succeeded with even later planting; but early planting brings the best success.

How to Plant The soil should be well spaded, and the surface of the beds slightly raised at the center, so that no water will stand. Bulbs cannot bear wet feet. The soil will be better if enriched with well rotted manure or bone dust.

After Treatment All bulbs like a sunny exposure, and if protected from the north will bloom earlier. Before severe weather comes cover the beds with several inches of leaves, straw or coarse manure; removing it early in the spring.

The bulbs do well for a number of years without lifting or replanting. When through flowering the beds may be planted with shallow rooted annuals, as petunias, verbenas, etc. If necessary the bulbs may be taken up when the leaves begin to ripen, to be again planted the following fall.



Narcissus Von Sion.

Narcissus or Daffodils

These popular flowers are well adapted for planting among hardy shrubbery and perennials, as well as in solid beds or borders. Every third or fourth year they should be lifted, divided and reset as they increase rapidly. Plant 4 inches deep and a foot apart. They are also valuable for house culture, requiring but little care and making a splendid show.

N. VON SION. The grand old-fashioned double yellow Daffodil. Very hardy outside, and blooms freely in the house, producing two or three flowers each. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

N. ORANGE PHOENIX. Orange and straw-colored, flowers double. 4c each; 40c per dozen.

N. ALBA PLENA ODORATA. Snow white, double flowers, exquisitely scented. Not recommended for house culture. 3c each; 25c per dozen.

N. EMPEROR. Magnificent sort. Immense trumpet, outer petals broad; entire flower rich, golden yellow. 7c each; 60c per dozen.

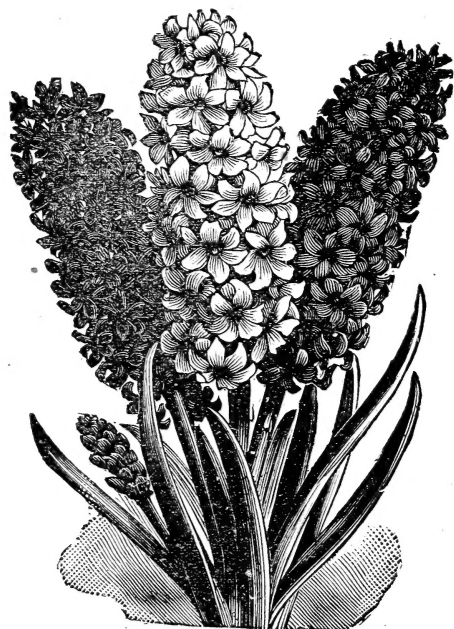
N. EMPRESS. A fitting companion to the above; trumpet bright yellow, outer petals snow white. 7c each; 60c per dozen.

N. PRINCEPS. Trumpet large, deep yellow, very early. Double nosed. 4c each; 40c per dozen.

N. STELLA. A star-shaped flower with a yellow cup. 3c each; 25c per dozen.

N. POETICUS ORNATUS. Among the most beautiful of all spring flowers. Pure white with orange cup edged with scarlet. Delightfully fragrant and borne on long stems. 3c each; 25c per dozen.

NARCISSUS MIXED. A splendid assortment for outdoor planting. 35c per dozen.



SINGLE DUTCH HYACINTH

Dutch Hyacinths. For house or open ground planting. Bulbs sure to bloom, throwing up strong spikes of fragrant, waxy flowers. The double sorts are not quite so desirable for the house. Hyacinths must be covered deep enough to prevent freezing. Set about 7 inches apart.

SINGLE	EACH	DOZ.	SINGLE	EACH	DOZ.
Blue.....	\$0.08	\$0.80	All colors mixed.	\$0.08	\$0.80
Red.....	.08	.80	DOUBLE		
Rose.....	.08	.80	Light blue.....	.08	.80
Purple.....	.08	.80	Rose.....	.08	.80
White.....	.08	.80	White.....	.08	.80
Yellow.....	.08	.80	Double mixed....	.08	.80

The bulbs we received from you last fall gave entire satisfaction. I never had nicer blooms.
Bennet, Neb.

MRS. EDITH DIEHL.

I intend never to be without a good supply of hardy bulbs, but to increase my collection each year. Those bought of you the past season were grand in results.
MRS. E. SMITH.

HARDY BULBS — CONTINUED

FOR FALL PLANTING

IN OPEN GROUND OR HOUSE CULTURE



SINGLE TULIPS

TULIPS Their early blooming, pretty, cup-like flowers, gay colors, and brilliant effects make them spring favorites. They can be cultivated very easily, only requiring good common garden soil to grow them to perfection. There are no bulbs which make such a rich and gorgeous display of blossoms with so little care and cultivation.

Single Early Tulips. These all force readily. Outside they bloom in April and early May.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
S. T. Chrysolora. Large, golden yellow, excellent	\$0.03	\$0.30	\$1.35
S. T. Cottage Maid. White bordered with pink, very fine	.03	.35	1.75
S. T. Cculeur Ponceau. Cherry red striped with white	.03	.30	1.30
S. T. Crimson King. Scarlet, extra good, easily forced	.03	.30	1.35
S. T. Duchesse de Parma. Rich red, yellow margin, grand	.03	.30	1.30
S. T. La Reine. White, extra fine for forcing	.03	.30	1.30
S. T. L'Immaculee. Pure white, very early	.03	.25	1.25
S. T. Purple Crown. Dark red, fine color	.03	.25	1.25
S. T. Rosa Mundi. Deep rose and white, very fine	.03	.30	1.30
S. T. Thomas Moore. Fine orange, sweet scented	.03	.35	1.50
Single Mixed. All the above varieties	.03	.25	1.25

Early Double Tulips. These are not desirable for house culture. In the open ground the double flowers last the longer.

D. T. Agnes. Bright red; one of the best	.03	.30	1.30
D. T. Count Leicester. Orange yellow, feathered	.03	.30	1.40
D. T. Duke of York. Carmine edged with white	.03	.30	1.40
D. T. LeBlason. White tinted with rose	.03	.30	1.75
D. T. Purpurkroon. Deep purplish crimson	.03	.30	1.50
D. T. Rose Blanche. Pure white; extra fine	.03	.30	1.50
D. T. Titian. Brownish-red and yellow-striped; gorgeous	.03	.30	1.75
Double Mixed. The above varieties assorted	.03	.25	1.25

HARDY LILIES

Lilium Candidum. One of the most popular hardy lilies. Flowers pure white, large and of delightful fragrance. Blooms in June. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Longiflorum. Beautiful snow white fragrant lilies with trumpet-shaped flowers 5 to 6 inches long. This variety is also excellent for forcing in the house. Outside it blooms in June and July; 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Crocus. These grow from 4 to 6 inches high and are most satisfactory when planted in a sunny situation, in groups and borders. Very early; yellow, blue, striped, and white mixed; 10c per dozen; 50c per 100.

Chionodoxa Lucillæ. (Glory of the Snow.) Pretty star-shaped flowers, sky-blue with white center; 2c each, 20c per doz.

Jonquil Rugulosus. Miniature narcissus, sweet-scented, yellow; 2c each; 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Scilla Siberica. One of the most beautiful early spring blooming bulbs, bearing a profusion of rich blue flowers as soon as the snow has disappeared. Grown in masses or with crocuses and snowdrops, it presents a charming effect. Perfectly hardy; 20c per dozen.

Snowdrops. Among the first spring blossoms. Delicate bell-shaped flowers. Pure white, each petal tipped with green; 2c each; 15c per dozen.

Special Offer No. 25. One dozen each of the above 5 varieties, 60c.

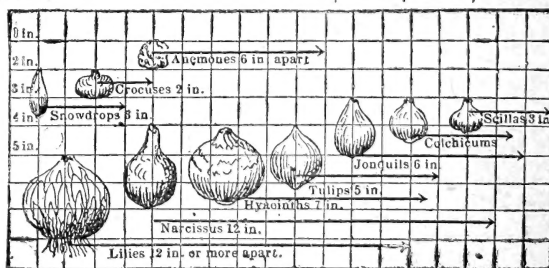
Decoration Day Tulips. Late flowering tulips, coming into bloom the latter part of May, a great point in their favor. For open ground only.

T. Parrot. Brilliant shades of red, green, and yellow, curiously striped; edges of petals are feathered. Mixed colors; 3c each; 30c per dozen.

T. Darwin. Grand self-colored late tulips, of immense size, on very long stems. Every shade from pale blush to almost black; 3c each; 30c per dozen.

T. Cesneriana. The flowers are very large, of perfect form, and the most brilliant scarlet color, on stout stems nearly 18 inches long. Each blossom lasts a long time. One of the most desirable sorts; 3c each; 30c per dozen.

Special Offer No. 32. One dozen each of the three late tulips for 80c.



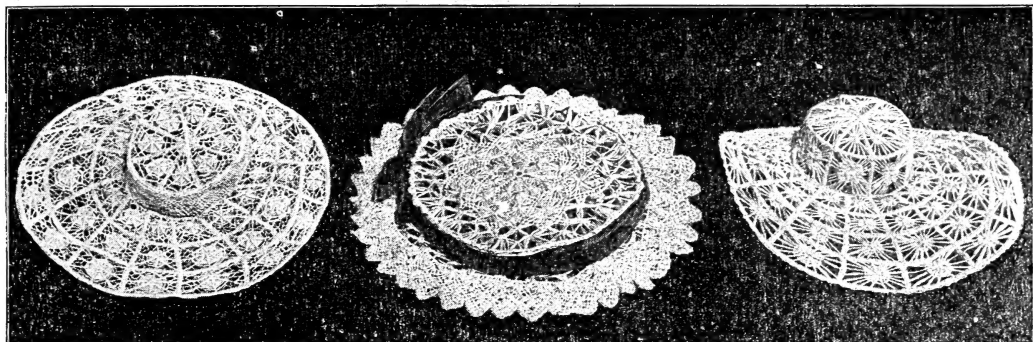
This diagram shows the depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted.

Single and dozen prices include postage; 100 rates are at purchaser's expense. Not less than 6 at dozen price. Not less than 50 at 100 price.

GRISWOLD SEED CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

RAFFIA

One of the most popular materials for needle work of all kinds.



Renaissance, Battenburg, and Macreme lace stitches develop very successfully in the making of Raffia hats, which may be followed out in endless designs.

Watch-guards, chatelains, shopping bags, belts, table mats, sofa pillows, and cuff boxes are a few of the other uses of this palm fibre.

Beside the natural, which is used the most, we can furnish raffia in twelve different colors.

RAFFIA

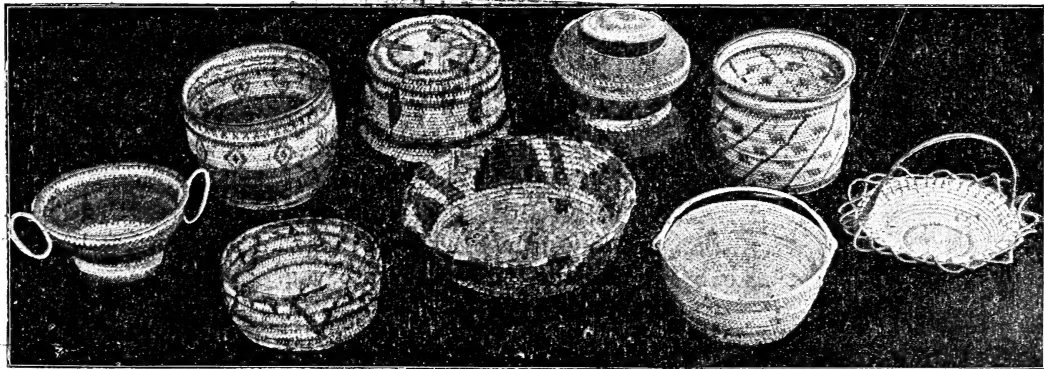
Colored, per skein (about 2 oz.)	\$0.10	by mail	\$0.13
Colored, 3 skeins	.25	by mail	.32
Colored, per pound, one color	.60	by mail	.78
Mixed colors, per skein	.10	by mail	.13
Natural, per skein (about 3 oz.)	.05	by mail	.09
Natural, per pound	.20	by mail	.38
Natural, 6 pounds, \$1.00, by express, at your expense.			

REEDS OR RATTAN

Size	Feet	Tied with	Price	By mail	Feet	Price	Mail
No. 1	30	pink	\$0.05	\$0.06	180	\$0.25	\$0.29
No. 2	25	green	.05	.06	150	.25	.30
No. 4	20	red	.05	.07	120	.25	.31
No. 5	15	black	.05	.08	90	.25	.33
No. 6	12	natural	.05	.08	72	.25	.35

Samples on application.

Needles, 6 for 5c 24 for 15c; postpaid
Basket Making Instructions, fully illustrated \$0.25
Indian Basketry is one of the prime uses to which raffia is put.



Made by pupils of Lincoln Public Schools, 8 to 12 years of age.

... Three Mighty Good Things ...



Photographed From a Head of
Kherson Oats

112 Bushels an Acre

here in Nebraska. Always ahead of other varieties in yield and earliness. This is the record of the wonderful new

KHERSON OATS

originally imported from Russia by Nebraska Experiment Station at Lincoln, for extra early and hardy. Not only did it prove to be so but its prolific yield astonished everyone. Has been tested for three years with great success. **Heads** often contain more than 100 grains. **Straw**, strong, tall, with broad leaves; doesn't rust or lodge. Stands winds. Fully two weeks earlier. Our seed guaranteed genuine.

BULLETIN FREE! We have reprinted the Nebraska Experiment Station Bulletin No. 82 with the addition of many letters from our own customers reporting their experience with **Kherson Oats**. It's full of facts. We send it free. We ship by direct all rail line. Prompt service; low freight rates.

SEE PAGE 3

BROME GRASS BEST FOR ..PASTURE..

Of course the better the soil the greater the yield, but even on dry sandy uplands it is the most successful pasture grass ever grown. Earliest to start in spring; stays green all summer; last to turn brown in fall. Drouth don't affect it; won't winter kill; pastures close.

Makes Good Hay

"Good for the overworked farm and farmer." "Best thing brought to Nebraska since corn and alfalfa." Endorsed by all western Experiment Stations. Try a few acres this year. Our Seed is all *Brome Grass*. Avoid cheap seed; it is likely inferior or adulterated.

SEE PAGE 4



Alfalfa Best for Hay

It is no longer counted a dry climate crop. Two or three simple rules as to soil and drainage observed, and the great forage plant with its two or three crops a year is a success in almost any section. We can supply the finest of seed—home grown, new, plump, and of greatest vitality. Don't take chances but get the best.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—A special drouth-resisting kind. Specially adapted to regions of severe winters and little rainfall. Our seed is extra high quality and will please you.

SEE PAGE 6

GRISWOLD SEED COMPANY,

147 SOUTH TENTH STREET.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.